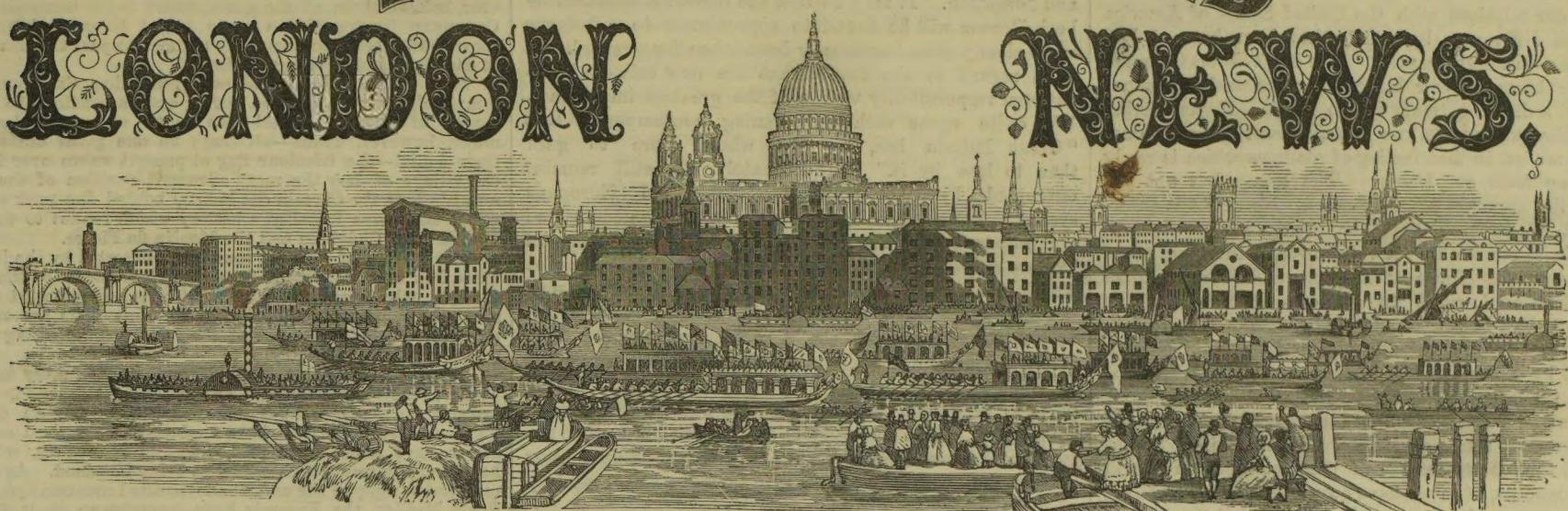


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

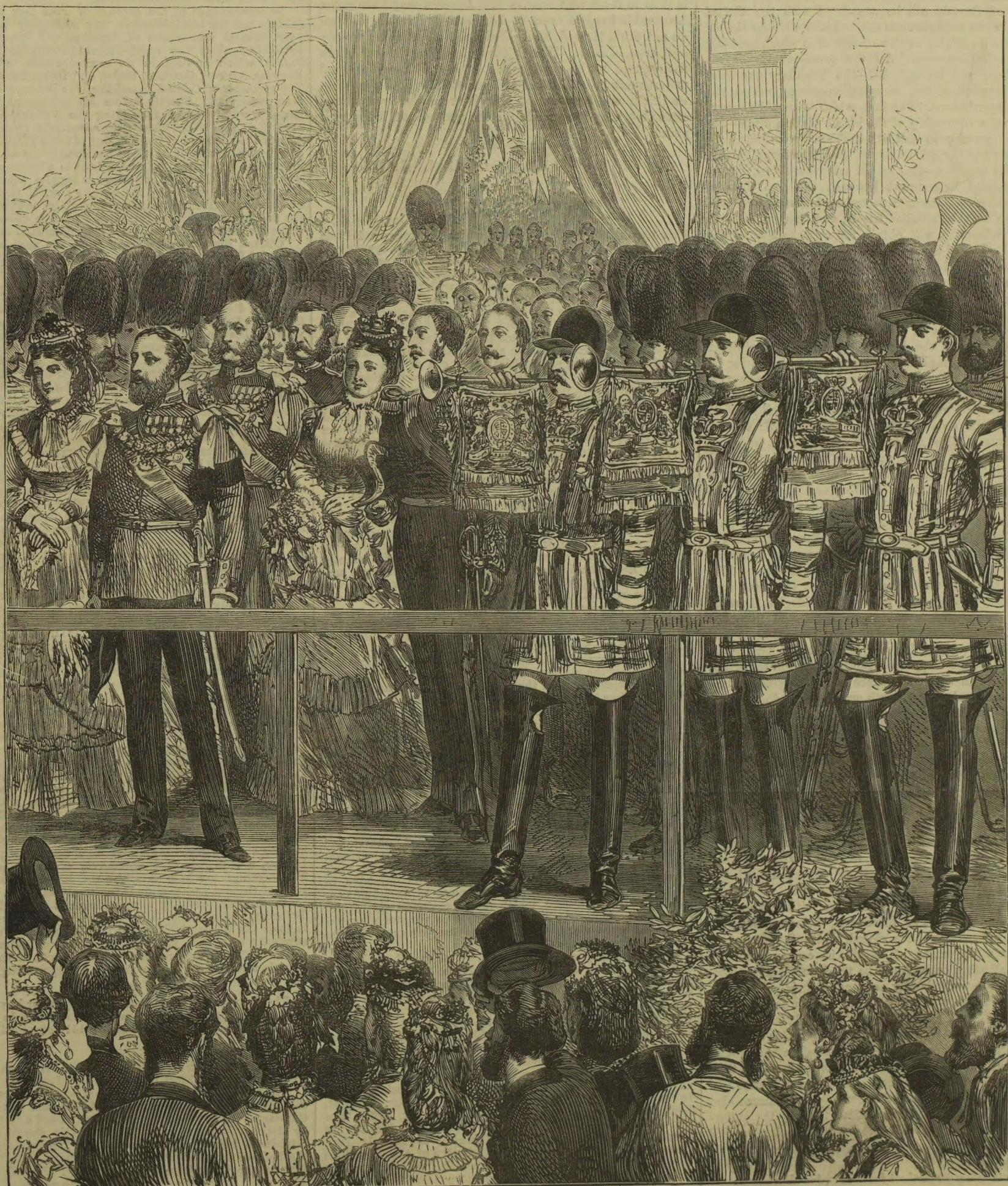


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OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY.

Once more there would appear to be a fair prospect of clearing our relations with the United States of America of all the differences by which they have been of late years somewhat embarrassed. The High Joint Commission have brought their labours to a successful termination, and a draught treaty is the result. Remembering former disappointments, we refrain from giving immediate expression to that feeling of gladness which is ready to well up from our hearts. The treaty has not yet received the approval of the Senate. No doubt is entertained at Washington that the requisite majority will give their assent to it. As, however, it involves pecuniary claims, the House of Representatives insists upon its constitutional right to be consulted before the instrument shall be signed and ratified. There is no very solid ground for anticipating a finally unfavourable judgment by either of these bodies, even on the assumption that the last named of them has any direct authority in the matter. But preliminary movements have not yet got quite out of range of danger. Like the chilling north-east wind that at this season of the year ever and anon suddenly returns, after we have begun to comfort ourselves that it has gone for good, it is possible that the angrier political mood of the great Republic may come over it, and the present treaty, in some such way as was the case with the Revere Johnson Treaty, may be summarily set aside. Hoping that the possibility is but remote, we may as well note its principal provisions.

The treaty will be tripartite—in other words, the Dominion of Canada will be associated with the United Kingdom in the engagements entered into with the United States, so far as relates to those parts of it which specially affect Canadian interests. All the questions in dispute between them will be included—the boundary question, the fisheries question, and the question arising out of the Alabama depredations. The first, which is an old dispute, relating to the ownership of the island of San Juan—the doorstep, if we may so call it, to Vancouver Island—is to be referred to the arbitration of the Emperor of Brazil. The fisheries question—also an old and intermittent one—is to be settled by compact between the two Powers. America will give Canada a pecuniary indemnity for the right to fish off the Canadian coasts, and Canada, without pecuniary indemnity, will obtain the right to fish off the coasts of the United States, and the amount of compensation will be referred to a board of arbitration, with the Emperor of Austria as umpire, in case of need. The protocol of the basis of the settlement, and of the reasons for it, is so prepared, we are told, as to prevent the recurrence of disputes on this head.

The treatment of the Alabama question is certainly, if we are rightly informed, of a character remarkable for its singularity. We cannot say, however, that it is to be condemned on this account. It sins against precedent, and it is a strange departure from conventional method; but it may yet be in strict conformity with the dictates of common-sense. The Alabama dispute would probably not have arisen but for the vagueness of what is called international law, which, after all, is nothing more than a law of usage. The offence of England in letting the Alabama escape from her waters, and in permitting her more than once to re-enter her colonial ports for the purpose of refitting, was really a political offence, although it would be difficult to convict it of that character by means of the authorised text-books of jurisconsults. The American people, however, have felt that they had sustained a heavy injury at the hands of the English Government, and the English people, upon calm and impartial reflection, have felt that the American Government had some substantial ground for complaint. It was hard, however, to see how the disputants could be brought to formulate the matter in which they were in spirit agreed. The Joint Commission have at length succeeded in doing so by a process which must be tested rather by the result it yields than by the technical manner in which it has been arrived at. The Commissioners agreed upon a new article of international law, to be accepted as authoritative in all matters that come under its application, between the two nations, leaving other Powers, if they please, to recognise that article as binding upon themselves. Of course, this has reference to the future. Then, as to the past, England has consented to come under the operation of that law in the settlement of the Alabama claims, as if it had been in existence at the time of the American Civil War, and to refer the settlement of the amount of those claims, on either hand, to a mixed commission. The discussion, therefore, of principle may be said to have closed, and nothing remains now but the arrangement of details in consonance with it. We shall allow ourselves to be tried under an *ex-post-facto* law, which, undoubtedly, is an anomalous proceeding. But it is one which will apply to the Fenian depredations in Canada as well as to those of the Alabama on the ocean. The article to which we refer is to this effect:—"That neutral nations shall be responsible for losses occasioned by an escaped cruiser or privateer, unless they can prove that they have used 'extreme diligence' in watching their own yards and ports." We presume also that the article will place on a similar footing the enlistment and departure of land forces from the territory of a neutral Power into that of a peaceable neighbour or of an actual belligerent.

The law having been thus formulated and made retrospective, the claims of both Powers for compensation

under it will be ascertained and adjusted thereto. We need not dwell upon what will soon, we trust, be settled and forgotten. It may be that the demands admitted by both Powers will be found to approximate to a balance more closely than has usually been taken for granted. It is in regard to the future that the new rule of international responsibility will be of the greatest importance. We quite agree with an evening contemporary that "Great Britain has, on the whole, more to gain than to lose by it." Unfortunately, she still remains entangled by the politics of the old European system. Peacefully disposed as she is, she has contracted obligations by the force of which ambitious Continental Powers may drag her into warfare. In that case America would be a neutral nation, and the authority of the new law will press upon her. She will be restrained, by the very device from which she now anticipates profit, from conniving, as some of her people threatened she would do, at the escape of a score or two of Alabamas from her ports to prey upon British commerce under some foreign commission. The consequence will be, we trust, that the two great communities may henceforth calculate upon maintaining pacific relations in proportion to the paucity of real pretexts for quarrel which lie between them.

We have seen some indications of dissatisfaction with the Anglo-American Treaty on the ground of the large concessions which have been assented to on the part of England. But all conciliation of existing disputes must necessarily rest upon compromise, and that which is given up by compromise always looks larger to those who yield it than to those who receive it. America may have got a favourable bargain even in her own judgment; but we do not think it need be looked upon as an unfavourable one, even in ours. The object to be gained is well worth the sacrifice to be made; and if a solid basis for good understanding shall be laid and maintained, both countries, we think, will have reason to rejoice in whatever concessions they may have made for the purpose of bringing it about.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent in Paris.)

Wednesday, May 10,

This travestie of a Government which has oppressed Paris like a nightmare for eight weeks past, and the tyranny of whose acts has only been equalled by their incoherency, promises to dissolve of itself before Field Marshal Thiers has brought about a delivery in accordance with the terms of his last proclamation to the Parisians. The men of the Commune include among them a fair share of ignorant agitators and a few whose antecedents will not bear investigation; still, it would be absurd to pretend that the prominent members are not possessed of more than an average share of intelligence, and that, putting their political acts out of the question, as regards their general characters, they have nothing to reproach them. And yet, ever since their accession to power, they have continued to exhibit the most remarkable incapacity, while many of their decrees are perfect examples of moral obliquity; all of which can only be accounted for by the bitterness of their prejudices, their intense jealousies, and that consuming conceit and disregard of political honesty which are the national bane.

As usual, this week one has to record a new governing body, the old Committee of Public Safety having been dissolved and a new one appointed; and a fresh change in the direction of military affairs, Colonel Rossel, successor to General Cluseret—not yet brought to trial—having given in his resignation, owing, it is said, to the Central Committee of the National Guard determined not to let power slip entirely from its hands having rendered all action on his part unavailing. In many of the administrative departments there is the same conflict of authority, while the meetings of the Commune perpetually recall to mind the ancient contest between the Jacobins and the Girondists. With respect to the military operations, these now draw to their inevitable close with remarkable precision.

For some days past the attacks on the part of the Versailles troops against the southern forts have been carried on with almost invariable success, the continued fighting around the château of Issy having definitively resulted in their becoming masters of that position. Of two violent attacks made by them on Hautes Bruyères and the Clamart railway station, the first failed; but the latter, although the station was very energetically defended, resulted in favour of the troops of the Assembly. The loss of the killed and wounded on the side of the Communists in this engagement has been estimated at as many as 1000 men, while the Versailles are supposed to have lost between 300 and 400. The bombardment of the forts, which has not ceased, was so intense at Vanves on Saturday last that the Communists installed in the trenches in front of the fort evacuated them and retreated towards Paris, spreading abroad the rumour that the fort was captured. To punish them for their cowardice, Colonel Rossel, delegated to the Ministry of War, ordered the left sleeves of their coats to be cut off so as to effectually mark them, which curious sentence was put into execution. And every now and then these runaways are encountered in the streets of Paris, where they are exposed to the jeers and reproaches of their comrades.

On Monday, afternoon a serious attack on Forts Vanves and Issy ended in the evacuation of the latter by the Communists. The troops at one moment penetrated into the village of Vanves and all but completely invested the fort; they were, however, eventually driven back by the National Guards. A fire having subsequently broken out in the fort rendered the position almost untenable; nevertheless the Communists still held on, although the fire lasted throughout the night without the garrison being able to extinguish it, and eventually communicated itself to a couple of torpedoes buried under the glacis, causing them to explode and blowing up several cannons, without, however, killing anyone. Towards morning, when the fort had been invested on three sides, the fire of the Versailles somewhat slackened; while, as regards Issy, throughout the evening and night twelve of the Versailles batteries poured a converging fire upon this unfortunate fort. At nine o'clock one of the numerous torpedoes buried in front of this fort exploded with such a terrific noise that it was for the moment imagined the fort itself had blown up. The posi-

tion becoming at last perfectly untenable, the garrison gradually evacuated it, and by eleven o'clock the last man had quitted the fort. Permission to re-enter Paris was, however, refused them at the gates, owing to the Generals of the Commune fearing that a panic might be created by their return. They were consequently reduced to pass the remainder of the night in the village of Issy.

That night and the following morning the Versailles completely surrounded the fort; and, according to a despatch of Colonel Rossel—the truth of which the Commune, however, denies—although no one gives credence to their denial—the tricolour flag at present waves over it. In the village of Issy the most advanced position of the Communists is at the Chemin des Monts, behind the park of Issy, where they have installed a battery which replies to the cannonade from Châtillon and the Moulin de Pierre.

The village of Vanves, completely deserted by the inhabitants, has been converted into a perfect citadel by the Communists, who have thrown up barricades and installed sharpshooters in every direction, while the Versailles are seeking to complete the investment of the fort by establishing themselves on the railway line.

On the western side, in the direction of Neuilly and the Ternes, the bombardment has scarcely slackened, while towards Asnières, Gennevilliers, and St. Ouen an equally vigorous cannonade has been maintained. Several engagements have taken place in the streets of Neuilly, without, however, any result of importance being obtained. As a last resource to reply to the cannonade directed incessantly against Porte Maillot, the Federals have brought up their famous battery of armour-plated locomotive cannon; while on Monday the new battery of Montfretout, situated somewhat in advance of the old redoubt occupied by the Prussians, and composed of two stories, mounting in all eighty-two naval guns, it is said, the largest of which are 48 and the smallest 30 pounders, opened fire for the first time, sweeping the Bois de Boulogne and cannonading the bastions of Point de Jour and Portes Saint Cloud and Sévres.

In consequence of the capture of Fort Issy by the Versailles, and the administrative war machinery being out of gear, several accusations of inaction and incapacity were brought against the newly-formed Committee of Public Safety, which resulted in its reconstruction, with Citizens Ranvier, Arnaud, Gambon, Eudes, and Delescluze as members. The successor of Colonel Rossel, the War Delegate, has not yet been announced. Shortly before his retirement the Colonel issued a unique order forbidding the National Guards to cease their fire, either when their adversaries raised the butt-ends of their rifles or displayed a flag of truce; forbidding them also, under penalty of death, to continue firing after contrary orders had been given, or to continue to advance when order was given to halt. All runaways or laggards behind were by this order to be sabred by the cavalry; or, if they were too numerous for this purpose, they were to be cannonaded. To the military commanders full powers were, moreover, given to make the officers and men under their command march.

Colonel Rossel, under pressure on the part of the Committee of Public Safety, had, on his appointment to the duties of the war department, made over the administrative service to the Central Committee of the National Guard, merely reserving to himself the command of the troops, which he divided into five divisions—three active and two reserve divisions. Generals Dombrowski, La Cecilia, and Wroblewski were placed at the command of the first three, and Generals Bergeret and Eudes had the command of the reserve divisions allotted to them. According to a report in the *Journal Officiel* of Saturday, the effective strength of the army of the Commune on paper is 190,000 men—96,000 in the war battalions and 9400 in the sedentary legions. The war battalions alone possess artillerymen and cavalry. The first amount to 5445 men, and the latter to 779 men. To increase the effective of the cavalry for which men are not wanting, the Committee of Public Safety has ordered all saddle-horses within the lines of the Commune to be at once requisitioned.

The Commune has published a financial report which shows that from March 20 to April 30 it has spent no less than £1,000,000 sterling, of which sum £800,000 have been paid to the delegation of war, about £4500 to the delegation of exterior relations, which amount has doubtless been employed in endeavouring to foment risings in the provinces; and only £40 to the delegation of public instruction; and yet we have had endless talk respecting the superior kind of education the Commune intended providing for the rising generation.

An important decree issued by the Commune orders all articles of clothing, furniture, linen, books, bedding, and instruments of work, of a value not exceeding 16s., pledged at the Mont de Piété before April 25, 1871, to be gratuitously given up to their owners, who are in all cases to prove their identity. The distribution, it has been calculated, will occupy ten months, there being upwards of 800,000 articles to give up. Another decree fixes the price of bread at the rate of about 2½d. the lb. This week the Commune has suppressed seven additional journals—the *Petit Moniteur*, the *Petit National*, the *Bon Sens*, the *Petite Presse*, the *Petit Journal*, the *France*, and the *Temps*, on the plea of their being active auxiliaries of the enemy and exciting civil war. Conceived in the same spirit as the decree ordering the demolition of the Column Vendôme, which is now appointed to fall on Friday, a new decree directs the demolition and sale of the Expiatory Chapel of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, which is pronounced to be a permanent insult to the first Revolution.

Several of the principal Paris churches have been converted into clubs, the orators speaking from the pulpit on the political questions of the day. At St. Germain l'Auxerrois, facing the Louvre, a club composed exclusively of women is installed. The meetings are held at night, and during the morning in some of these churches mass is performed as usual.

On Saturday evening a grand concert took place at the Tuilleries, in the famous Salle des Marechaux, where the grand balls of the Imperial Court used to be given. The price of admission being low, there was an enormous attendance, upwards of £480 being produced for the benefit of the National Guards wounded during the present unhappy struggle.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday, after having agreed to the modifications introduced by the Senate in the Papal Guarantees Bill, approved the bill by 151 votes against 70.

GERMANY.

The definitive treaty of peace between France and Germany was signed at Frankfort on Wednesday afternoon.

The Committee of the German Reichstag have discussed the bill for the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine with Germany. In Article 2 the committee passed a motion whereby the constitutional right of citizenship should be at once introduced into Alsace and Lorraine. The representatives of the Federal Government, on the other hand, called the attention of the Committee to the right of the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine—established by the treaty of peace—to exercise freedom of choice whether they would be French or German citizens, which would be encroached upon. In

article 3 the motion was passed that the consent of the Reichstag would be required for any fresh changes to be introduced in Alsace and Lorraine in opposition to the Federal Constitution. The Federal Commissioners agreed to this amendment.

At the request of Prince Bismarck, the Federal Council has resolved to concur in the conclusion of an extradition treaty with Great Britain.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has received an address, signed by 400,000 of his subjects, asking him to intervene on behalf of the Pope.

In the Lower Austrian Chamber, yesterday week, the President brought in the draught of a law providing for the more ample independence of Galicia, and for the greater independence of the Galician Diet, in compliance with the well-known resolutions of the Diet. The Lower House, on Tuesday last, discussed the bill proposing to extend to the Diets the right of initiating legislation. After a long speech from the Minister President, the House, by 88 votes against 55, adopted the proposal of the committee to pass over the bill to the order of the day.

RUSSIA.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces that the Grand Duchess Maria Feodorowna (better known in England as Princess Dagmar) has given birth to a son.

It is announced that the Emperor has conferred, "with reference to the London Conference," decorations on the Sultan, Ali Pacha, and all the Ministers and high civil dignitaries of the Turkish Court.

GREECE.

The translation of the remains of the Patriarch Gregorius having been sanctioned by the Russian Government, they were received at Athens, on Tuesday, with great ceremony. Royal honours were shown to the procession, which was followed by the King and Queen on foot.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Khédive has submitted unconditionally to all the demands of the Porte. Not only has the construction of the forts been abandoned, but the Egyptian army will be placed on a peace footing, and the Khédive will himself proceed to Constantinople to give explanations.

AMERICA.

The treaty negotiated by the High Joint Commission was signed at Washington on Monday. According to the telegram, the Commissioners express their belief that they have done the most that could be done for the peace and honour of the two countries. The despatch adds:—The treaty provides for the establishment of two boards of arbitration—one to consider the Alabama and similar claims, which will be recognised as national, and be settled on the principle of responsibility for depredations where Government has not exercised the utmost possible diligence and precaution to prevent the fitting out of privateers; the other will consider miscellaneous claims of both sides, confined principally to those arising out of the civil war. No claims arising out of the Fenian invasion of Canada will be admitted. All legitimate cotton claims will be considered, except those of British subjects domiciled in the South. The total will probably be less than a million dollars. The San Juan boundary question will be arbitrated upon by the Emperor of Brazil. American vessels will navigate the St. Lawrence free, and the Canadian canals on payment of the regular tolls.

The Senate assembled on Tuesday, and President Grant sent in the treaty concluded by the High Joint Commission. In Wednesday's sitting of the Executive Session Mr. Sumner disapproved of certain portions of the treaty, and stated that the claims of the British subjects should not have been incorporated, and would not have been had the American Commissioners been firm. The treaty was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the prospects of its ratification are favourable.

The latest authentic accounts from Honduras state that the Honduras troops hold San Salvador.

Intelligence from Peru announces that the revolutionists captured Lima on April 28.

Mr. Thomas F. Callaghan, formerly Governor of Labuan, has been appointed Administrator of the Gambia Settlement.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harley, 2nd West India Regiment, has been appointed Acting Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras, vice Governor Cairns, who returns to this country in ill-health.

The King of Burmah officially repudiates any desire to establish trade monopolies. He has given two entertainments, one to Europeans and East India merchants, another to Moguls and Chinese, to assure them of his wish for free trade.

Board of Trade accounts of the commerce of Austria for the past year show that the total value of the grain shipments from that country was £5,040,000, against £7,600,000 in 1869, and £10,300,000 in 1868.

The Algerian revolt is spreading, and the local garrisons are unable to prevent the devastation of the open country. The main force of the insurgents is concentrated in Kabylia, and they have attacked, but unsuccessfully, a small garrison town on the coast.

A telegram from Bombay of Thursday's date states that a famine prevails in Persia in consequence of want of rain, and that thousands are dying of starvation. The Moguls, a wandering tribe in the north-east of Persia, are committing great atrocities on the Zoroastrians.

Lord Lyons telegraphs from Versailles that he has received from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs a notice that every traveller, to whatever nationality he belongs, is bound to procure, on his entry into French territory, a passport regularly signed or visé by a French agent.

The annexed notice was issued, on Monday, at the Admiralty:—"Letters for the Channel squadron, consisting of her Majesty's ships Minotaur, Hercules, Warrior, Agincourt, Incorrupt, Monarch, and Northumberland, should be sent to Madeira up to the mail leaving England on the 17th inst., and after that date to Lisbon. The Helicon remains for the present, and will probably join the squadron at Lisbon."

Arrangements have been made for dispatching the mails for New Zealand, via San Francisco, once in every four weeks in future. The next dispatch will take place from London on the evening of Thursday, June 1; and thenceforward mails will be sent from London on every fourth Thursday. On each occasion mails will also be made up in Liverpool on the same day as in London, and in Dublin on the following day.—By command of the Postmaster-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Granville, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Chief Instructor at the School of Gunnery.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Romilly have been elected trustees of the Reform Club, in the places of the late Earl of Clarendon and the late Earl of Radnor.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has accepted the tender of Mr. William Webster for the construction of the Chelsea Embankment. The contract price is £133,950.

The first annual meeting of the Hornsey Cricket Club takes place on the club ground, Crouch-End, to-day (Saturday), at two. The Lady Mayress will distribute the prizes.

The Sacred Harmonic Society will repeat Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation," in the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington-gore, on Wednesday evening next.

The Peel Collection of pictures, lately purchased for the National Gallery, is now on view in Trafalgar-square. We have already reviewed the collection at length.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 131,911, of whom 34,163 were in the workhouses and 97,748 were receiving outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week of last year, this is a decrease of 10,392.

A public meeting, convened by the High Bailiff of Westminster, was held in St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening, at which resolutions were passed protesting against the inclosure of the Crown lands upon the Thames Embankment.

The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer, accompanied by Lady Sarah Spencer and attended by Captain Campbell, left Dublin on Monday for Portrush, where they spent a few days, returning to Dublin in time for the celebration of the Queen's birthday.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have given a site of land on the Thames Embankment, adjacent to Hungerford Bridge, for the erection of a monument to the memory of General Outram, the funds for which have been raised by private subscriptions of personal friends.

The committee of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society have received £25 from the Company of Mercers, and £105 from the Company of Grocers, on behalf of the Westminster Memorial Refuge. The Merchant Taylors' Company has sent £21 to the Charity Organisation Society.

The annual dinner of the supporters of the Newspaper Press Fund, which is to take place at Willis's Rooms to-day, under the presidency of the Earl of Carnarvon, promises to be one of the most brilliant and successful entertainments of the season. The musical arrangements, which are of a highly attractive character, are to be conducted, as on previous occasions, by Sir Julius Benedict.

A sad event happened, on Monday night, at Clapton. The wife of a bricklayer who had emigrated to Canada received from her husband a desponding letter, stating that three years at least must elapse before he could send for her and her children. She then exhibited signs of aberration of intellect, and taking her two children threw them into the river Lea and jumped in herself afterwards. Assistance was at hand, but only in time to rescue one of the children.

Last week 2251 births and 1522 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 50 below and the latter 47 above the average. Zymotic diseases caused 447 deaths, including 288 from smallpox, 17 from measles, 29 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 34 from different forms of fever (of which 7 were certified as typhus, 14 as enteric or typhoid, and 13 as simple continued fever), and 13 from diarrhoea. The mortality from smallpox is the highest recorded during the present epidemic.

Yesterday week the fourth of the series of lectures being delivered at St. George's Hall, under the auspices of the Christian Evidence Society, was presided over by Mr. Morley, M.P. The lecturer was the Rev. W. Jackson, who selected "Positivism" as his subject. The Rev. George Rawlinson, Camden Professor of Ancient History at Oxford, delivered the lecture on Tuesday. His subject was the alleged historical difficulties of the Old and New Testaments, and the light thrown on them by modern discoveries.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The despatches that have been received at the Foreign Office announcing the safety of Dr. Livingstone in October last were read at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening.

Shereef Bashlikh Bin Ahmed writes to Dr. Kirk on Nov. 15 from Ujiji:—"I have to inform you that on the 15th Shaban (Nov. 16) a messenger came from the people of Minama with letters from the Arabs who are there, and one from the Doctor, and these letters were dated the 20th Rejib (Oct. 15). In answer to my inquiries they told me that the Doctor was well, although he had been suffering, and he was for the present at the town of Manakoso with Mahomet Bin Shirib, waiting for the caravan, being helpless, without means, and with few followers (only eight men), so that he cannot move elsewhere or come down. We have sent off twelve of our men, with American cloth, kinki, beads, sugar, coffee, salt, two pairs of shoes, shot, powder, and soap, and a small bottle of medicine (quinine). All that he was in want of we have sent him, and I remain at Ujiji waiting his orders."

Another letter from an Arab merchant at Ujiji says:—"Letters have come from the people of Minama, from Mohamet Bin Shirib and his people, and they have got good prices, such as please them and the Christian is in their company, and they intend returning to Ujiji in the month of Safra (April, 1871). Shereef reached Ujiji, having with him the goods of the Christian, and we intend sending some of these goods to him, for he is destitute, and the people of Shereef will accompany the messengers who take the letters."

Dr. Kirk, writing in February, says that having heard that the men sent off by Mr. Churchill with stores for Dr. Livingstone, as reported in his despatch of Nov. 18, 1870, were still at Bagamozo, a coast town on the opposite mainland, and had not taken any steps to procure porters and proceed on their journey, he (Dr. Kirk) went there himself, and by his influence with the Arabs succeeded in sending off all the stores but four loads, and followed inland one day's journey himself. He also arranged for the dispatch of the remaining four loads. Once fairly off on the road (Dr. Kirk writes), there is little to induce these people to delay, whereas at Bagamozo, living in good huts, among their own people, and thinking to enjoy themselves, and earn monthly pay, had I not gone in person they might have loitered yet several months. While passing along the trade route on the short excursion I made for Bagamozo, we met several caravans on their way from Unyamwezi, Ururi, &c., and, by questioning the natives as well as the leaders, found that no news had been received lately at Unyamwezi from Ujiji, and nothing was known of Dr. Livingstone. All were aware that he had gone on a journey from which he had not yet returned up to the latest dates.

LAW AND POLICE.

The long-pending case of "Tichborne v. Lushington," involving a claim to the estates of the Tichborne Baronetcy, is before the Court of Common Pleas. It was fixed for trial on Wednesday. Judge, counsel, and witnesses were present; but when the panel was called, only three out of the twenty-two special jurymen summoned answered to their names, and the hearing was necessarily deferred until the following day. With much difficulty, eleven jurymen were then brought together, and both sides agreed to the case being tried by that number—the Lord Chief Justice announcing that he should fine the absent jury men £50 each. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, who stated the case to the jury for the plaintiff, had not concluded his address when the Court rose on Thursday.

A petition against Mr. Gwynne Holford, the Conservative member for Brecon, was heard, on Monday, by Mr. Justice Lush. The main allegation set up by the petitioners was that Mrs. Holford, the mother of the member, had given an entertainment to some of the voters shortly after the election; and it was sought to show that this was a corrupt treating within the words of the statute. The Judge decided that it was not, and he dismissed the petition, with cost.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has made an order for winding up Evans's Hotel Company.

The Court of Queen's Bench has discharged the rule for a new trial in the case of "Goldschmidt v. Spottiswoode."

The creditors of Mr. Buckstone, of the Haymarket Theatre, have agreed to accept a composition of 5s. in the pound. The unsecured debts are returned at £10,552, while the debts fully or partially secured amount to £5500.

Mr. E. T. Smith, a theatrical manager, has filed a petition in the Court of Bankruptcy for liquidation. A receiver to the estate has been appointed, but an application is now pending for rescinding the choice made to this office.

In the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, Mr. Allen, a Dublin silk merchant, received £500 damages from the London and North-Western Railway Company, for injuries received by him at Harrow, in the collision last November.

A prosecution by the police, under the Public Health Act, was dealt with at the Lambeth Police Court yesterday week. Mr. Esau Lane, a schoolmaster, knowing that his step-daughter was suffering from smallpox, had her placed in a cab and driven first to the house of a relative and then to the Homerton Hospital. He was fined £5 and costs.

Two lovers were charged at the Wandsworth Police Court, last Saturday, with having attempted to drown themselves. The relatives of the female prisoner having interdicted her marriage, she and her sweetheart resolved to die together. Accordingly they threw themselves into a pond on Clapham-common; but the cries of the young woman speedily brought assistance, and both were rescued. The magistrate remanded the prisoners, and said he intended sending them for trial.

Charlotte and Robert Rathbone, members of a gang of swindlers who have committed frauds to the extent, it is said, of £20,000 a year, by hiring houses in London and various parts of the country, were, yesterday week, committed for trial.

Agnes Norman, the maid-servant who is in custody on suspicion of having murdered the infant daughter of a tradesman at Newington-butt, was again placed in the dock upon that charge, at the Lambeth Police Court, last Saturday. Some further evidence was taken affecting this particular accusation, and another remand was granted, in order that the Treasury might inquire into other cases of a similar character which had been brought under the notice of the police.

George Fletcher, of 25, Castle-street, Leicester-square, committed suicide, yesterday week, by discharging a double-barrelled gun at his head, having tied a piece of string to the trigger and then round his foot, and discharged both barrels.

Edmund Walter Pook, the youth charged with the murder of Jane Clousen, at Eltham, was brought up for re-examination at the Greenwich Police-office last Saturday. Mr. Poland, instructed by the solicitor of the Treasury, conducted the case. No fresh evidence was taken, but Mr. Poland applied for a remand. This was opposed, on the ground that there was no real evidence against the accused, and that the police were trying to get up a case against him instead of exerting themselves to discover the real murderer. The prisoner was, however, remanded, and bail refused.—The inquest on the body of the girl was opened on Thursday week, at Guy's Hospital, and adjourned. Witnesses came forward to testify to various facts; and one of them, a florist, declared that on the night of Tuesday week he saw the prisoner, Pook, walking with a woman in the fields. This witness was severely cross-examined as to his having so long kept the information to himself, and the levity of his manner created an unfavourable impression. Evidence was also given to the effect that the deceased had said she was going to meet her master's son by his appointment. Another witness, on Tuesday or Wednesday night, assisted the prisoner to remove some mud from his clothes. The inquest was resumed last Thursday, and again adjourned.

The Rev. F. A. Gace, Vicar of Barling, Essex, appeared at the Rochford Petty Sessions, on Thursday week, to answer a charge of ill-treating a cow and a pig by not allowing them sufficient food. Evidence was adduced to show that the animals were reduced to a condition of great emaciation and suffering. The defence was that the defendant was a scholar rather than a farmer, and rarely saw his cattle, and that it was the fault of the bailiff if they had been starved. The chairman said the Bench were willing to believe that the defendant was not morally guilty, but they were quite sure that he was legally guilty. They accordingly fined him £1 and 14s. 6d. costs for each animal of which complaint was made.

Edward Russell, of Wootton, bailiff to the Hon. Peter Scarlett, was charged at the Dorking Petty Sessions, last Saturday, with having starved twelve head of cattle. The case was heard before a full Bench. After hearing the evidence, the chairman said, "The case has been fully proved, and it is the wish of the Bench that I should state our opinion that Mr. Scarlett, whose name has been mentioned in these cases, is as much to blame as his bailiff; but as he is not charged with the cruelty, we convict the bailiff in £10 and costs"—in all upwards of £17.

Thomas Hardman, at Worcester, the other day, made a bet that he would kiss fifty girls going down the High-street of that borough. The impudent fellow had not proceeded far when he was successfully resisted and handed over to the police. He was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

For the third time in succession there were no prisoners for trial at the City of Oxford Quarter Sessions last week.

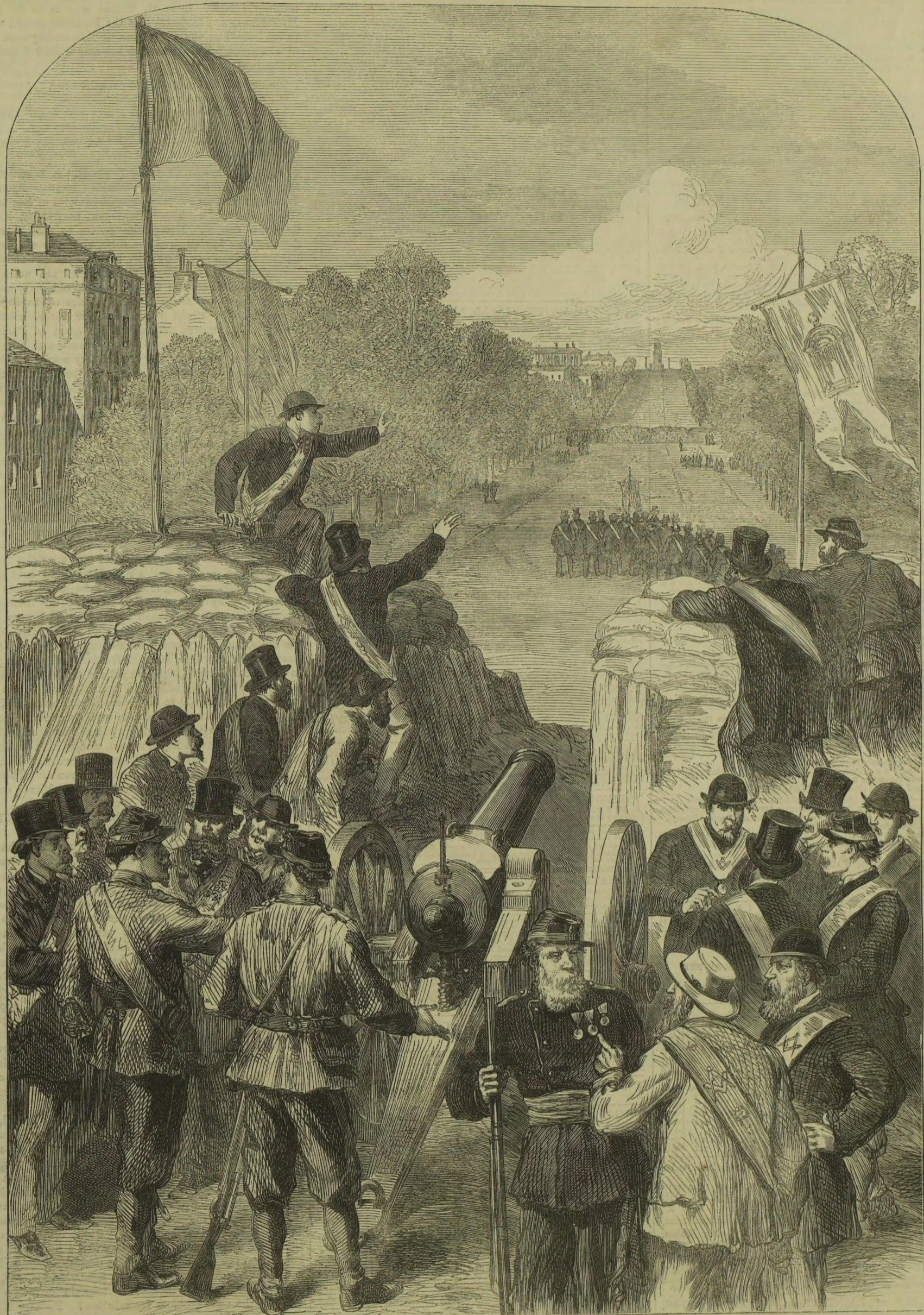
Eleven of the rioters who took part in the outrage upon Mr. Murphy, the anti-Romanist lecturer, were brought up, on Tuesday, at Whitehaven, and seven of them were committed for trial. Mr. Murphy, although still in a precarious state, appeared in court with his head swathed in bandages.



MAY MORNING IN PARIS, 1871.



THE FRENCH SIEGE OF PARIS: SELLING FRAGMENTS OF SHELLS IN THE AVENUE DES CHAMPS ELYSEES.



THE FRENCH SIEGE OF PARIS: MASONIC DEPUTATION TO VERSAILLES GOING OUT AT THE PORTE MAILLOT.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at Osborne House, Holland Park, the wife of Major A. G. Duff, Madras Army, Deputy Commissioner, Burmah, of a son.
On the 4th inst., at Woolwich, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Bolton, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at St. Mary Magdalene Church, St. Leonards-on-Sea, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Battle, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Hume, Incumbent, Evelyn Henry Villebois Burnaby, son of the Rev. Gustavus Burnaby, of Somerby Hall, Leicestershire, to Winifred Constance Crake, elder daughter of Vandeleur Crake, Esq., Highlands, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

On the 3rd inst., by special license, at Ruthglaesse, the residence of James M. Bouchier, Esq., by the Rev. Hugh E. Murie, Rector of Kilconnel, John S. Collmier, Esq., of London, to Letitia Louise, eldest daughter of Henry Wheately, Esq., late of Ballinalac, in the county of Galway, Ireland.

On the 6th inst., at St. Mark's Church, Notting-hill, by the Rev. E. Kendall, David Magee, late of St. Croix, West India, to Miss Jane Gough, Enniskillen, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at Kentisbury House, Bull Point, Justley, son of C. W. Elphinstone-Holloway, Esq., Deputy Commissary, aged 16 months.

On March 31, at Fort George, Bombay, Henry Courtney Kingstone, A.B., M.B., T.C.D., Surgeon Bombay Army, son of Arthur J. Kingstone, of Mosstown, in the county of Longford, Ireland.

On the 30th ult., William James Griffith, Esq., of Liverpool, aged 42.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 20.

SUNDAY, May 14.—Fifth Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary R. Burgess, B.D.; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon, D.D. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., probably the Rev. Canon Prothero, D.D.; 3 p.m., uncertain; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Carlisle. Chapels Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., the Sub-Dean, Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Wm. West Jones, B.D., Vicar of Summertown; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey, Preacher of Gray's Inn (third Boyle Lecture), Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7.00 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Evans, Rector of St. Mary-le-Strand. Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, M.A., Reader in the Temple. St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, the Archbishop of York will preach the annual sermon of the Church of England Young Men's Society in the evening.

MONDAY, 15.—Royal Asiatic Society anniversary, 3 p.m. College for Women (at Hitchin), 3 p.m. (Right Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, M.P., in the chair).

Coffee and Eating House Keepers' Benevolent Society's Anniversary Dinner, 6 p.m., at the London Tavern.

Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. Cobbond on Ruminants).

Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. C. Graham on Miracles).

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. Callaway on Superstitions of the Natives of Natal, &c.).

Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Colonel Strange on a Permanent Commission for State Scientific Questions).

TUESDAY, 16.—Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. C. Brooke on Force and Energy). Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution, 3 p.m. Christian Evidence Society, 3.30 p.m. (the Rev. Dr. Stoughton on Miracles).

Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. R. H. Patterson on High Bank Rate of Discount).

Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Jacob on the Treatment of Town Sewage).

University College, 8 p.m. (Professor Cairnes on Political Economy).

WEDNESDAY, 17.—Royal Horticultural Society—Fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m. Pharmaceutical Society, anniversary, 11 a.m. Conversazione at South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. Royal Botanical Society, promenade, 3.30. Queen's College, Harley-street, lecture, 4 p.m. (the Dean of Westminster on Church History). Royal Medical Benevolent College, anniversary, 3 p.m. Society of Arts, 8 (Captain Du Cane on the Utilisation of Prison Labour). Asylum for Idiots, anniversary festival (the Prince of Wales in the chair). Royal Literary Fund, anniversary dinner (Bishop of Winchester in the chair). Royal Society of Literature, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Ingleby on Shakespeare's Birthday). Scottish Reformation Society, 8 p.m. (Lord Garlies in the chair).

THURSDAY, 18.—Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.

Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound).

Numismatic Society, 7 p.m. Chemical Society, 8 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Alexandra Orphanage, noon.

University College, 8 p.m. (Professor Cairnes on Political Economy).

Society for the Encouragement of Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. D. Grant on Art Teachings in History).

FRIDAY, 19.—New moon, 10.50 a.m. National Rifle Association: Spring Meeting, 2 p.m. (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).

Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain Toynbee on the Winds of the North Atlantic).

Christian Evidence Society, 3.30 p.m. (Rev. Dr. J. H. Rigg on Pantheism).

Royal Botanical Society, Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Economic Botany).

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Bishop Berkeley and the Metaphysics of Sensation, 9 p.m.).

Royal Engineers' Festival (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).

SATURDAY, 20.—The Queen's Birthday. Holiday at the Public Offices.

Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Lockyer on Astronomical Instruments).

Queen's College Lecture, 4 p.m. (Dean of Westminster on Church History).

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.

Holiday Society, court, 6 p.m.; dinner, 7 (Duke of Richmond in the chair).

Swiney Lecture at the School of Mines, 8 p.m. (Dr. Cobbond on Geology).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 20.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
10 31	11 7	11 36	0 3	0 27	0 48	1 10

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Latt. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.	WIND.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Bareometer, corrected	Temperature of the Air,				
May 3	Inches. 29.958	50° 35'	59°	8 37° 2	63° 4	S. NW. 315. '033
4	29.961	45° 34'	67°	6 39° 9	53° 6	W. WNW. 277. '000
5	30.135	50° 36'	60°	4 38° 4	63° 0	NNW. W. 148. '000
6	30.226	56° 6	70°	4 48° 5	67° 5	N. NE. E. 274. '000
7		44° 1	..	ENE. 207. '000
8	30.147	52° 44"	73	4 39° 4	72° 3	W. NNE. 324. '217
9	30.115	46° 58"	74	7 43° 8	51° 4	N. NNE. 257. '000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Bareometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.913 29.924 30.150 30.216 30.356 30.228 30.131

Temperature of Air .. 57° 40' 48° 69' 52° 30' 59° 23' 53° 79' 57° 70' 49° 50'

Temperature of Evaporation .. 50° 40' 42° 80' 45° 30' 53° 10' 46° 90' 42° 50' 42° 40'

Direction of Wind .. S. W. NWW. N. ENE. W.

Miles. '033 '000 '000 '000 '000 '000 '000

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Wind force, 10 P.M. next morning. 315. 277. 148. 274. 207. 324. 257.

Wind force,

ment that has shown itself so long incapable of the duty for which it was created? In the Assembly which notoriously holds nothing but mediocrities, and which is almost as violent and passionate as any of the mob meetings in Paris? These are the questions which will begin to be asked as soon as

from the crackling door
Leap the resounding bars, the flying hinges roar.

THE COURT.

The Queen received Count Bernstorff yesterday (Friday) week at Windsor Castle, at which audience his Excellency presented his credentials as German Ambassador and also delivered to her Majesty a letter from his Sovereign. Countess Bernstorff afterwards had an audience of the Queen. Earl Granville also had an audience of her Majesty. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, with a deputation, was received by the Queen to present a congratulatory address upon the marriage of Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, to which her Majesty returned a gracious reply. The Lord Provost, Mr. Skinner, and Mr. Marshall (magistrates) kissed hands. Earl Cowper was also received by the Queen, and kissed hands on his appointment as Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and received the stick of office. Viscount Sydney had an audience of her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to London, and visited the International Exhibition at South Kensington. The Count and Countess of Flanders met the Queen at the Exhibition. Prince Arthur and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone arrived at the castle. Prince Christian and Colonel the Hon. A. and Mrs. Liddell dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Christian attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. James Moorhouse, Vicar of Paddington, officiated. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Dean of Windsor, and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty.

On Monday Prince Arthur and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone left the castle.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, left the castle for London. Her Majesty travelled by special train to Paddington, and drove thence to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards. Prince Arthur arrived at the Palace from Woolwich. Her Majesty held a Drawingroom, which is described below. The Queen's dinner party included the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Teck, the Marchioness of Ely and Lady Augusta Stanley. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden; Princess Beatrice went to the Queen's Theatre.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, visited the International Exhibition. The Prince of Wales and Prince John of Glücksburg visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon. The Duke of Cambridge, as president of Christ's Hospital, arrived at the palace and presented to the Queen the boys of the Mathematical School of Christ's Hospital, of the foundation of King Charles II., to exhibit their drawings and charts to her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, entered the Picture-Gallery at a quarter-past three o'clock, when various gentlemen connected with Christ's Hospital were presented to her Majesty by the Duke of Cambridge, after which the Queen inspected the drawings and charts, which were laid before her Majesty by each boy separately. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the Duke and Duchess of Argyll at Campden-hill. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Count and Countess of Flanders, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Sutherland, Countess Granville, Lady Waterpark, Baroness van den Bosch, Madame van de Weyer, Baron de Beaufieu, Lord Lurgan, Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Count d'Oultremont de Dara, and Lieutenant-Colonel Burnell.

The Queen has returned to Windsor Castle.

The Hon. Emily Cathcart has succeeded the Hon. Flora Macdonald as Maid of Honour in Waiting. The Hon. Mary Lascelles has also arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Frederick Kerr has succeeded the Hon. A. F. Greville as Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom, on Tuesday, at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, the Countess and Countess de Flanders, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck, Prince John of Glücksburg, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and Princes Ali and Suleiman Bahadur were present at the Court. The Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty at the palace. A guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards was in attendance. The Queen entered the Throne-Room shortly after three o'clock, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the other members of the Royal family. In attendance upon her Majesty were the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Ely, Lady Waterpark, Lady Sarah Lindsay, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, and the great officers of state of the Royal household.

The Queen wore a black moire antique dress with a train and a long white tulle veil, with a coronet of diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace of diamonds and amethysts, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe Coburg and Gotha family orders.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress of white tulle over a rich white silk petticoat, looped up with lilies of the valley and apple-blossom. Ornaments, pearls and diamonds.

The diplomatic circle was attended by the principal members of the corps, with the ladies of their respective families, by Earl and Countess Granville, the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, and Colonel Bagot. Several presentations were made in the diplomatic circle.

In the general circle presentations to the number of about 280 were made to the Queen.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée to-day (Saturday) at St. James's Palace.

A state concert will be given on Monday next at Buckingham Palace.

A state ball will be given on Friday next at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen's birthday will be celebrated on Saturday next. Her Majesty will have an afternoon party on Friday, June 23, at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen will open the new St. Thomas's Hospital at the end of June.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, with her youthful family, has continued at Sandringham House during the week. The Prince

of Wales arrived at Marlborough House, on Saturday last, from Sandringham, and in the evening presided at the dinner in aid of the Artists' Orphan Fund at the Freemasons' Tavern. On Monday Prince John of Glücksburg arrived at Marlborough House from Sandringham. In the evening the Prince (Past Grand Master) presided at the eighty-third anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls at the Freemasons' Hall. Prince John of Glücksburg was also present. On Tuesday the Prince gave a dinner at Marlborough House in honour of the Count and Countess of Flanders.

THE COUNT AND COUNTESS OF FLANDERS.

The Count and Countess of Flanders visited the Crystal Palace on Thursday week. On the following day their Royal Highnesses visited the International Exhibition, and in the evening received the Belgian Minister and a select circle at dinner at Claridge's Hotel, and also visited Madame Tussaud's exhibition in Baker-street. On Saturday the Count and Countess visited the British Museum, and also met the Queen at the International Exhibition, and in the evening went to Drury Lane Theatre. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service at the Roman Catholic Church in Farm-street, and afterwards entertained the Prince of Wales at luncheon. Subsequently the Count and Countess drove to Hampton and Bushey Park, and afterwards dined with Earl and Countess Granville in Bruton-street. On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses visited the South Kensington Museum and the International Exhibition, and in the evening dined with the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and afterwards went to Countess Bernstorff's assembly at Prussia House. A large number of Royal and distinguished personages have visited the Count and Countess during the week.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, John, Vicar of Lancaster, to be Rural Dean.
Berry, Thomas; Vicar of St. Werburgh's, Derby.
Bradley, James Foster; Rector of Cheveley, Cambs.
Bradshaw, William; Perpetual Curate of Dulleton, Salop.
Burrow, John; Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Lee, North Devon.
Cook, Robert Kennington; Honorary Canon, Manchester Cathedral.
Crooke, Cornelius Hargrave; Chaplain of Plympton Union, Devon.
Davies, Richard; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Glyndwrydwy, Merionethshire.
Dugran, William Bottomy; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Oxford.
Ewbank, Christopher Cooper; Vicar of Langford, Beds.
Fox, Charles James; Curate of the new parish of St. Anne, Duxton.
Freeling, George Noel; Vicar of Woolvercott, Oxon.
Glover, George; Perpetual Curate of Bourton, Dorset.
Holme, Thomas Redmayne; Vicar of Ponsonby, Cumberland.
Hughes, Joseph; Vicar of Talyllyn, Merionethshire.
Humphreys, Humphrey; Vicar of Llanystilio, Denbighshire.
Monkhouse, Alfred William; Vicar of Barton, Cambridgeshire.
Morgan, D.; Rural Dean of Blaenau Gwent, Monmouthshire.
Mottram, Charles Piercy; Rector of Doverdale.
Pain, Thomas Holland; Vicar of Warton, near Lancaster.
Pearson, George Frederick; Vicar of Felpham, Sussex.
Powell, Richard; Vicar of St. James's, Hereford.
Rivett, W. A. L.; Vicar or Perpetual Curate of St. Martin-at-Palace, Norwich.
Shepherd, Richard; Vicar of Husborne Crawley, Beds.
Sparrow, T. S.; Vicar of Willesborough, Kent.
Tracey, J.; Vicar of Lesnewth, Cornwall.
Willes, E. H. L.; Honorary Canon in Peterborough Cathedral.
Winston, William; Rector of Penderyn, Brecknockshire.
Wooler, William George; Rector of Cleobury North, Salop.
Wright, Joseph Farrall; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Bolton-le-Moors.

The restoration of the nave of Carlisle Cathedral was completed last week.

The Rev. John Richard Turner Eaton, of Merton College, has been elected Bampton Lecturer for the year 1872.

Last Saturday the Bishop of London consecrated Christ Church, which has been erected in Lower Clapton.

Frieston Priory Church, near Boston, was reopened on the 1st inst., after having been restored by Mr. Fowler, architect.

The first stone of the new tower of St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth, was laid, on the 2nd inst., by Mr. Foster, of Apley Park.

The Whitgift middle-class school, at Croydon, was opened on Thursday week.

The London Diocesan Board of Education has elected the Rev. G. P. Ottey to be the Inspector in Religious Knowledge of schools throughout the diocese.

A new church which has been erected in the little village of Bayford, Herts, at the cost of Mr. W. R. Baker, of Bayfordbury, lord of the manor, was consecrated, on the 25th ult., by the Bishop of Rochester.

Earl Granville, the Chancellor, distributed, on Wednesday, in the presence of a distinguished audience, the diplomas and honours obtained during the past academical year at the University of London.

The annual conference of the Church Association was held, on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms—Mr. Joseph Hoare in the chair. Lord Sandon's Parochial Councils Bill formed one of the principal topics of discussion.

Sywell Church, near Northampton, the chancel of which was restored nine years ago by the Rev. R. Baillie, Rector, has been thoroughly renovated in its other parts by Lord Overstone, lord of the manor, by whom the village was rebuilt in 1861. The building was reopened on the 4th inst.

The Hon. and Rev. C. F. O Spencer, Rector of Sutton, Isle of Ely and acting Chaplain at Biarritz during the past winter, has been presented with a silver coffee-pot and cream-ewer and a Dresden inkstand, with a Dresden casket and valuable locket for the Hon. Mrs. Spencer, together with an address from the English congregation at Biarritz.

The church of Byfield, near Daventry, has again taken its place among the proverbially beautiful churches of Northants, thanks to the energy and liberality of its new Rector, the Rev. J. M. Wilson, who headed the subscription-list with £500, followed by £200 each from Mr. A. Cartwright (lord of the manor), Mr. Farebrother, Mr. W. Bromley, the Rev. T. Farebrother, and the Misses Coates, and £150 from Mr. Harris. The reopening took place on the 3rd inst.

On the 27th ult. the Bishop of Chester consecrated an addition to the Liverpool churches, under circumstances well worthy of record. Not long since Mr. T. B. Horsfall, aided by his brothers and sisters, erected the church and schools of Christ Church, Everton, in memory of his father, Mr. C. Horsfall. To a younger brother, Mr. R. Horsfall, was due the existence of St. Margaret's. Mr. T. D. Anderson, son-in-law of Mr. C. Horsfall, built the schools of St. George's at his own cost; and now another, Christ Church, has been added by Mr. G. H. Horsfall, at an expense of at least £13,000.

In a few of the early copies this week the lines to the engravings at page 476 were transposed. The top illustration represents the advanced post at Issy.

On Sunday morning a blast furnace at the ironworks of Messrs. Cochrane and Co., Darlington, burst near its base, and the molten metal escaped. Two men were killed.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

A great number of societies have held meetings during the past week. Some of the principal ones are here noticed.

The first dinner of the friends of the Artists' Orphan Fund took place, last Saturday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales. There was a large gathering of artists. His Royal Highness, in proposing the toast of the evening, said:—"This excellent charity recommends itself to our sympathies more than anything else, when we reflect that it proposes to help the children of those who have done so much to elevate and refine art in our midst, and who have so often delighted us with their beautiful pictures. Many of us may think that it is not difficult to be a painter; but I appeal to the distinguished artists and painters whom I see around me, and I am sure they will agree with me, that there is no greater mistake than to say it is easy to be a painter. Genius alone is not all that is required, but industry and perseverance must be exercised as much as in the case of eminent clergymen, lawyers, scientific men, or philosophers—or, in fact, as in any branch of human industry we can name. And then, though he may have been a successful painter, and been recognised in other countries besides his own, and accumulated money in long laborious years, yet, being laid for a long time on a bed of sickness, his money may have dwindled away and his children may be left entirely destitute." Besides his Royal Highness, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Wellington, Lord R. Leveson-Gower, and Sir Francis Grant were amongst the speakers. The treasurer (Mr. Philip Charles Hardwick) read a long list of subscriptions, which included the following munificent donations:—His Royal Highness the President, £105; the Royal Academy, £1000, in addition to £500 which it gave last year to the orphanage; Sir William Tite, £1000; An Unknown Friend, £900. Many of the stewards' lists were for large sums:—Mr. Street, the architect, £311; Mr. Brooks, £110; Mr. Calderon, R.A., 105; Mr. George Hall, water-colour painter, £392; Mr. Agnew, picture-dealer, Manchester, £908; Mr. Schwann, £322 5s.; Mr. Schwann (frère), £323; and Mr. Arthur Lewis, £881 15s. The total announced amounted to £12,308.

The Prince of Wales presided, on Monday night, at the annual festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls at Freemasons' Hall. Prince John of Glücksburg was among the visitors. The list of subscriptions included 100 gs. from the Prince of Wales and 25 gs. from the Princess; and though forty lists were not given in, the subscriptions reached £5000.

Earl Russell presided, on Monday, at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, at the schools in the Borough-road. Among the speakers were Lord Granville, Lord Lyveden, Dean Stanley, Mr. Baines, M.P., Mr. Mundella, M.P., and Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P.

The Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, whose energies and generosity have been much taxed during the war and continues to be so from its effects, held their sixty-fifth anniversary festival at the Cannon-street Hotel on Saturday evening. Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., presided. The subscriptions announced at the close of the dinner amounted to upwards of £2500. This included her Majesty's usual subscription of £100. Count Bernstorff, who responded to the toast in honour of foreign Sovereigns, protectors of the society, announced that the Emperor of Germany would contribute a donation of £100 in addition to his annual subscription of £100.

The twenty-sixth anniversary dinner of the friends of the German Hospital took place, on Wednesday evening, at the City Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. The total of the collection announced by the secretary amounted to £4050, including a donation of £105 from the Queen.

The 217th anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy was celebrated on Wednesday by a full choral service under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. C. Miller, D.D. After the service a collection was made, the amount being £119. The usual dinner was held in the evening at Merchant Taylors' Hall. In accordance with annual custom, the Lord Mayor presided; and among the company present were the Bishops of London, Llandaff, and Hereford. A sum of £1129 was collected after dinner, independent of £674 contributed by the stewards, and the sums of £1000 from "O. B. H.", £200 from "Two Sisters," and a few other donations. With legacies amounting to £1022, the total voluntary contributions, as distinguished from rents of estates and dividends on funded property, reached the sum of £4919.

The fifty-seventh anniversary festival of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, the oldest hospital of the kind in Europe, was held on Wednesday night, at the City Terminus Hotel, under the chairmanship of Lord Charles Bruce, M.P. A list of donations exceeding £1600 was announced. Her Majesty sent a contribution of £50.

The 113th anniversary festival of the Orphan Working School was held, on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern, the chair being taken by Mr. John Kemp Welch, treasurer. The subscriptions were announced to be very liberal, but the amount was not ascertained.

The Duchess of Cambridge gave her annual dinner to the inmates of the Royal Cambridge Asylum, Kingston-on-Thames, on Monday afternoon.

Upon the motion of Mr. C. Reed, M.P., the London School Board has resolved publicly to announce that, on and after June 1, it will be ready to receive applications from managers who may wish to transfer their schools to the board upon a specified basis. It was also decided to institute an inquiry into the charitable or other endowments in the London school district, in order to ascertain the amount which ought to be applied to the augmentation of the school fund.—Colonel Henderson, the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, has issued an order inviting the superintendents of the various divisions of the metropolitan police to send in the names of pensioners whom they considered suitable for employment by the London School Board "to look after the gutter children of the metropolis."

The Duke of Cambridge, and a large party of officials and visitors, went to Shoeburyness, on Thursday week, to see the firing of the 600-pounder Woolwich rifled gun against the Devastation turret target, armoured with 14 in. of solid iron; and another target of different construction, in which the iron was disposed in two layers of 8 in. and 6 in. in thickness, with an intermediate teak backing of 9 in. thickness, and a rear backing of 6 in. of teak; the solid 14-in. plate having a backing of 15 in. of teak. A series of trials of various guns and artillery appliances followed, including the 9-in. and simplified Moncrieff barbette carriages, and the new 16-pounder muzzle-loading field-gun, which occupied the attention of the party until nearly five p.m. The iron targets stood the attack magnificently, resisting the attack made by Palliser shell loaded with about 12 lb. of powder. This is the first time that such thick plates have resisted breakage or stalling.



THE FRENCH SIEGE OF PARIS: THE ARMISTICE AT NEUILLY—PEOPLE LEAVING THEIR HOMES TO GO INTO THE CITY.



THE FRENCH SIEGE OF PARIS: MILITARY TYPES.

THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

The siege of revolted Paris by the army of the French Assembly at Versailles still affords the subjects of our Artist's sketches engraved for this publication. One of them represents the scene at Neuilly during the brief armistice, when the inhabitants of that suburban village, which is situated on the right bank of the Seine, just beyond the Arc de Triomphe and outside the Porte Maillot, were allowed to quit their dwellings and remove their families into Paris. They have been forced to leave Neuilly by a peremptory order from the Communist dictators. All the houses, indeed, outside the enceinte of fortifications on the western side of Paris, and even those inside the ramparts which are near the Grand Avenue of the Champs Elysées, have become unsafe abodes since the bombardment was commenced not only from Mont Valérien but from the batteries at Courbevoie and the Bridge of Neuilly, to which the Communist battery at the Porte Maillot endeavours to reply. The townspeople of Paris nevertheless venture into the Champs Elysées, attracted by curiosity, near enough to hear the noise and see the smoke of the exploding shells, fragments of which are constantly picked up and offered for sale, as relics or tokens in remembrance of these strange events. The aspect of Paris in general is very *triste* in these days; and May Day, which has in former years been marked by many pleasant and graceful signs of the *belle saison*, was a dismal anniversary by contrast of the present discomfort and peril with the state of affairs in time of peace.

The attempt made by some members of certain Freemasons'

lodges in Paris to approach the French Provisional Government at Versailles with overtures for peace did not prove successful. It was on Sunday week, at one o'clock in the afternoon, that they reassembled and marched along the boulevards and up the Champs Elysées, as though to go out by way of Neuilly. The procession was headed by a company of National Guards armed with chassepots, then came a brass band playing military airs, and behind the band three delegates from the Commune, and a mounted staff with drawn swords. Following these came some unarmed Chasseurs-à-Pied, and then the great body of Freemasons with the insignia. Each Freemason wore a blue sash embroidered with their mystic signs. The procession reached the gate called the Porte Maillot, and hung out their banners on the outer wall. It appears that the General in command at Neuilly, General Leclerc, was a Mason himself; and therefore, when some of his "brothers" went out of the gates waving a white flag, he suspended firing, and allowed the delegates to pass through his lines on their road to Versailles. This was one of the Masonic parties; another detachment went out by the Avenue Uhrich, and a third by the Porte des Ternes. Only three persons of their whole number were permitted to pass the besiegers' lines and to reach Versailles, where they had an interview with one of the Ministers. White flags and Masonic banners were meanwhile displayed on the ramparts of the city; and balloons conveying a printed address from the Masons of Paris to those of provincial France were sent up into the air at the Hôtel de Ville. But this well-meant demonstration had not the effect of restoring peace.

The barricades constructed by order of the Commune across the main thoroughfares to the centre of Paris are very substantial. One, represented by our Illustration, is that which closes the entrance to the Rue de Rivoli and the Rue St. Florentin, from the Place de la Concorde, abutting on the Ministry of Marine, to the one hand, and on the wall of the Tuilleries Gardens to the other. In front of it is a wide and deep ditch, the bottom of which is the open sewer, with the water-pipes and gas-pipes exposed to view. Four embrasures for guns appear in the parapet of the barricade, which consists of piled sacks full of earth mould. Behind it is a covered way, backed with ranges of casks filled with earth or stones. The guns placed at this barricade would sweep the Avenue of the Champs Elysées. There is a similar barricade at the end of the Rue Royale, one at the front gate of the Tuilleries Gardens, and one where the Quai des Tuilleries meets the Place de la Concorde, near the bridge leading to the Palace of the Corps Législatif. The barricades in the Place Vendôme and Rue de Castiglione have been removed, to prepare for the taking down of the column in the Place Vendôme. These barricades were built of paving-stones, which would, if struck by cannon-shot, fly into hundreds of splinters, more dangerous than bursting shells to the men behind them. Other barricades are erected at the Arc de Triomphe, at the Hôtel de Ville, at the Place Pereire, near the Porte de Courcelles, at the gates leading to Asnières and Clichy, at Montmartre and Belleville, and on the Place d'Italie at Montrouge. They are all placed under the general command of "Citizen Gaillard."

In our Special Artist's sketch of a scene in the main

avenue of the Champs Elysées on May morning, which was taken just at the rear of the Porte Maillot battery, it is curious to observe the people walking about—cautiously, indeed, or even timidly, but still going and fro—exposed to the shot and shells that fall every minute upon the ground there. "I stood at a corner and watched them," he says; "a group came down the side street, and a woman wanted to cross the Grand Avenue; but while she stood hesitating an extra performance of artillery began, and crossing would have been madness. She gave up the attempt. Yet people do cross. In looking along, one can frequently see men crossing the deserted Avenue, even between the batteries of Maillot and Pont de Neuilly. These figures glide along with a quick, stealthy step, turning their heads rapidly from side to side to watch what is coming. They pass, bringing food or messages, perhaps medicine, to supply the wants of such a condition of things as is seldom witnessed in any city of Europe. Groups may be seen standing under shelter at each corner. One thing I noticed to-day, that none of the shells seemed to be directed from the batteries of Neuilly against the battery at Porte Maillot; the missiles all came high over head, as if directed at the houses. The opposing batteries are not so distant but the most ordinary gunners could strike the work every time if they desired, but none did so. They were evidently fired, not to silence the battery, but to destroy the houses and frighten the people. I think it is Hafiz, the Persian poet, who gives the beautiful idea of returning good by the simile of the tree which sheds its flowers and sweetness on the hand that strikes it. I saw an example of it this May morning. A shell burst under a chestnut-tree in full blossom, when a profuse shower of white petals came down, whitening the ground and filling the sulphurous-smoking trench made by its enemy beneath. National Guards may be seen carrying in their hands the branches of flowering chestnut knocked off by the bombardment."

The advanced post of the Communist forces in the village of Issy, which has been the scene of much severe fighting, is sketched by the same artist (Mr. W. Simpson), who visited the place one day last week. He found more than one small barricade in the village street. Each barricade stretched across half the breadth of the street, and was armed with a single gun. The street runs westward, towards the Meudon station, where the Versailles troops had a battery. The Communist guns were elevated so as to send their shells over a rising ground between Issy and the enemy, and drop them into the Meudon station battery. The village was full of the Communist troops, but most of the people stayed in their houses, and the wine-shops, as well as the vivandières, were doing a good trade. Fort Issy is to the left hand in our view. The Versailles, or regular army, had directed against Issy eight batteries—one at the so-called Tour des Anglais between Clamart and Fontenay, one between Clamart and Meudon, two at the foot of Meudon, three on the terrace of Meudon, and one at Sèvres. The fort answered very weakly, and left most of the work to be done by the gun-boats and the bastions of the Point du Jour. But these could not keep up a fair return. The fort was abandoned by the Communists last Tuesday, and was immediately occupied by the Versailles Government troops.

By examining with some care the country between Les Moulineaux and Issy, one sees in what manner the regular troops were enabled to occupy their present advantageous position, and how much of their success is owing to the former siege works erected by themselves and the Prussians. The Paris and Versailles Railway, after running at the back of Bellevue, divides Les Moulineaux and Meudon, and passes between Issy and Vanves. From the beginning of Meudon to where it crosses the road to Clamart, the railway runs in a cutting; where the cutting ends is the Clamart station. During the German siege the French held the Clamart station, and one entrance of this cutting. The Prussians held Meudon, which was the other. But under the direction of Trochu a trench was dug from the station to the cemetery of Issy, which lies about 800 yards in front of the fort, and a gap was knocked in the eastern wall. At the western side was another opening in the wall, and the trench was continued to a depth of 8 ft. About a hundred yards west of the cemetery the ground suddenly slopes down rapidly till it reaches Les Moulineaux, which was during the siege in the hands of the French. The Prussians had thrown up a trench almost parallel with it, and slightly in front of the railway cutting, from which it could be conveniently reached. The late engagements round Issy were very simple. A bold push was made for Les Moulineaux, which was captured after some slight resistance. Once this advantage had been gained, it was not difficult to follow up the trench and enter the cemetery of Issy at the heels of the insurgents, if any of them retreated in that direction. This action was but part of the whole movement. The trench was followed up by tirailleurs, one battery of field artillery and one of mitrailleuses were pushed on along the railway, and a third force advanced from Clamart village. Against these the insurgents could not hold ground, and retired. The taking of the park, and afterwards the castle of Issy, was of a piece with this movement. The park of Issy does not form part of the village. Its main entrance is situated in the Route Stratégique, which leads from the fort downwards; but the northern wall fronts the main roads from Sèvres to Vaugirard, and commences almost at the last houses of Les Moulineaux. Knowing in how careless a manner the National Guards conduct their warfare, nobody could be astonished that when Les Moulineaux was taken, very few Nationals were left to defend the gaps in the park wall by which, in former times, the garrison had freely gone in and out. The regular troops rushed after the insurgents, swarmed into the park and along the main road, and were only held back by the sharp musket-fire

which greeted them, partly from the windows of the castle, and partly from the formidable barricade which closed the entrance to Issy. The village of Issy was still in the hands of the insurgents, but the regular troops were enabled to occupy a strong position between the fort and the enceinte. The garrison of the fort has thus been compelled to withdraw.

Our Illustration of types of French military figures was drawn by a Parisian artist during the Prussian siege. It represents, besides National Guards and Sedentaires, some of the regular army, a staff officer, a surgeon, an artilleryman, an engineer, and a regimental drummer. The muster-roll of the National Guards appears in the *Official Journal* of the Commune, from which it appears that the Parisian army is divided into twenty-four marching legions and twenty-five sedentary ones. This, however, is only upon paper. Really and truly there are but twenty marching and twenty sedentary legions, corresponding to the twenty arrondissements into which Paris is divided. There is not an officer nor a man to be reckoned to any legion numbered above 20. As for the marching legions—that is, those which are prepared to go out of Paris to fight—they are directed by 3655 commissioned officers, of whom 3413 answered to the call one day last week; while the non-commissioned officers and men make up a total of 96,325, of whom 84,986 answered to the call on the same day. The greatest number of these men are furnished by the 11th and 18th Arrondissements—that is, the districts of the Boulevard Prince Eugène and Montmartre—the former furnishing a contingent of 13,500 men; the latter one of 20,500. The Sedentary Guards on the same day boasted a total of 3252 officers, of whom 3094 answered to the call; and the non-commissioned officers and men made up a total of 94,100, of whom 77,665 put in an appearance. Of the Sedentary Guards the largest contingent is furnished by the 11th

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

An exterior view of the new galleries of the International Exhibition, adjoining the Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences, along the sides of the garden of the Horticultural Society, at Kensington, was presented in our large Engraving last week. The opening ceremony, which took place on Monday week, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales being the chief personage on that occasion, was also described. The Engraving which now appears on our front page represents the scene on the balcony outside the Conservatory, where the Prince stood to repeat, to the crowd in the garden below, the declaration he had just before made upon the dais or raised floor within the Conservatory, having come out, with a flourish of trumpets, through the glass doors behind the dais. The Prince made a good figure, dressed in his General's scarlet uniform, and wearing the wedding favours he wore at Windsor. Beside him were the Countess of Flanders and Princess Mary of Cambridge—a striking contrast as to personal appearance, but vying with each other in the richness of their attire, the Countess being dressed in a handsome pink silk, with grey tunic, and the Princess in a becoming blue, with lace trimmings. Then there were the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Christian, both in bright scarlet uniforms, also Prince Teck and Prince John of Glücksburg. Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of Bessborough, Lord Steward; the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes; the Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse; the other officers of the Court, lords and ladies in waiting, stood behind the Royal party. Earl Granville, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Chichester Fortescue were the Ministers present. The Bishop of Winchester represented the Church. The Royal Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition, including several distinguished persons, brought up the address to His Royal Highness. As soon as he had declared the Exhibition open, a cheer was raised by the whole assembly, a salute of artillery was fired at Kensington barracks, and the band of the Horse Guards struck up "God Save the Queen." The Royal party was then conducted in procession through the galleries of the Exhibition.

Her Majesty the Queen visited the Exhibition on Saturday last, coming from Windsor on purpose, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Christian. They entered, from the Prince Albert-road, at a quarter past eleven. They were met at the entrance by the Count and Countess of Flanders. Her Majesty first inspected the alpacas and other hair or wool producing animals in the western annex, and proceeded from them to see the British pictures and other objects in the western fine-arts gallery. The Queen expressed her approval of the arrangement of objects of fine art, together with pictures. She particularly examined the cases of jewellery, the table exhibited by the Duke of Northumberland, the Indian fine-art contributions, the lace, the fans, Mr. Marks' figure painted upon vitrified mosaic, Messrs. Gillow's sideboard, the decorations for a room, and other objects. The Queen then crossed the Horticultural

Gardens and ascended to the west galleries, containing chiefly foreign pictures. In the French Department her Majesty was received by M. du Sommerard; in the Austrian, by Baron de Wertheim; in the Hungarian, by Count Posner; in the Italian, by Signor Baccani; in the Department for Saxe-Weimar, by the Commissioner, Mr. T. J. Gullick; and in the Belgian, by Baron T'Kint and Mr. Corr Van der Maeren. Her Majesty stayed to examine the cast of the Sanchi Tope Gateway prepared by the Indian Government. Upon leaving the picture galleries, the Queen passed the woollen department in the Royal Albert Hall, taking her departure after about an hour's visit. Her Majesty left the Exhibition by the Royal entrance of the Royal Albert Hall.

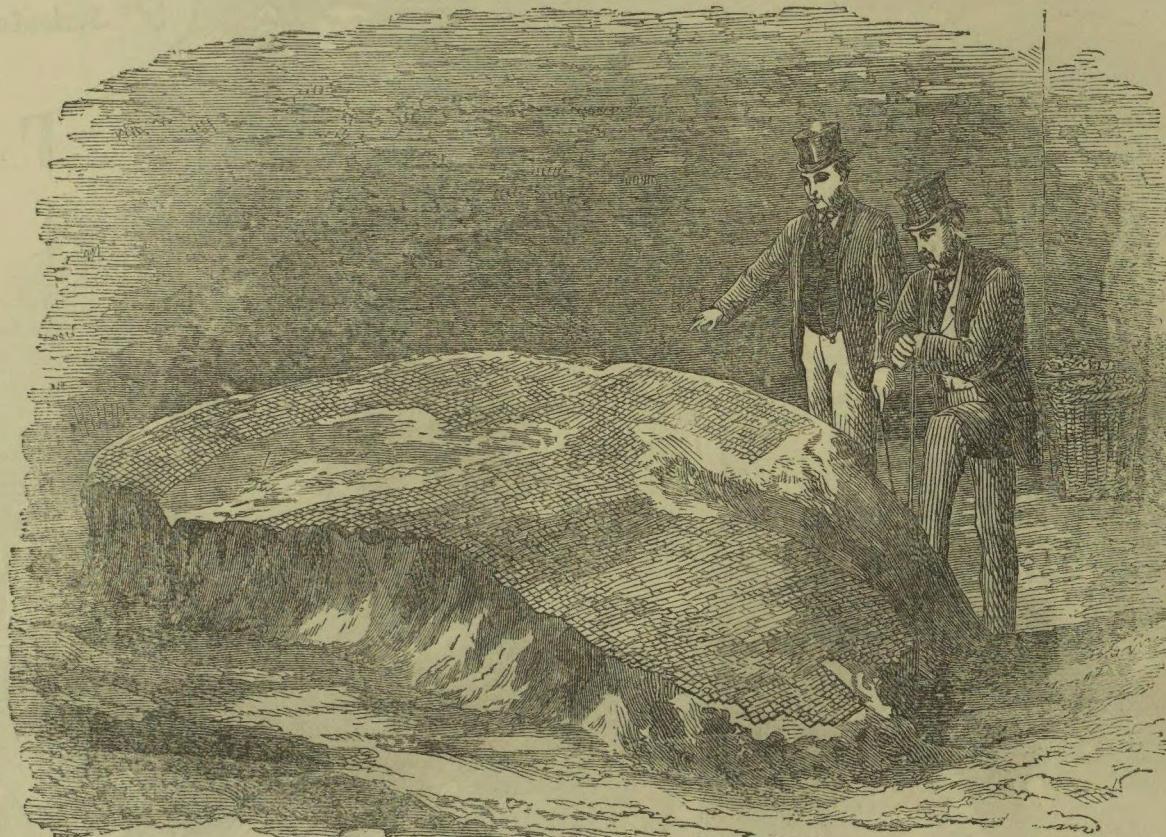
During her Majesty's visit, the first number of the *Key to the Exhibition*, containing a brief notice of the arrival of the Royal party, was printed by Messrs. J. M. Johnson and Sons, at the machine in the Exhibition, and her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept a copy, as well as copies of the catalogue, which they had expressly prepared.

The number of visitors admitted to the Exhibition last week is as follows:—Season tickets, 28,650; on payment of 10s., 2068: total, 30,718. The first shilling day, last Monday, brought a large increase of visitors, as might be expected. But few were of the working class; there were many persons of fashionable appearance, as in the exhibition of the Royal Academy. The international fan competition (the only one) has ended in the triumph of three British competitors—Princess Louise and the Misses Henrietta and Hilda Montalba. Her Royal Highness has gained a £10 prize; but Miss Henrietta Montalba took the first prize (£25); while the second among the winners is Miss Hilda Montalba, who carried off a £10 and a £5 prize.

The Hydrographer of the Admiralty, the Astronomer Royal; Colonel Scott, R.E.; and Mr. John Lambert, a Poor-Law Inspector, will be appointed Companions of the Bath.

The London and North-Western Railway Company is about to construct large dock works at Garston, near Liverpool, at an outlay of from £150,000 to £200,000.

The *Manchester Guardian*, one of the ablest and most prosperous of the country journals, celebrated its fiftieth birthday last Saturday, and published as a memento of the occasion a facsimile of its first number, issued May 5, 1821. The *Guardian* was originally a weekly publication, a small single sheet, and the price was 7d. The paper contains the "Poets' Corner," which was *de rigueur* at that period in a weekly publication. It is occupied by "stanzas by Thomas Moore, Esq." The founder of this paper was Mr. Jeremiah Garnett, who died a few months ago.



ROMAN PAVEMENT FOUND IN MARK-LANE.

Arrondissement (Prince Eugène), which counts a force of 12,344. Next in importance are the 15th and 4th Arrondissements—that is, the districts of Vaugirard and the Hotel de Ville—which furnish respectively 8000 and 7500 men. The 2nd Arrondissement—that of the Bourse—furnishes only 1058 to the marching division, and 2921 to the sedentary force. The 8th Arrondissement—that of the Faubourg St. Honoré—furnishes 1151 to the marching legions, and 921 to the sedentary ones. The least martial of all the districts is the 16th—that of Passy—which furnishes only 537 men to the marching division, and 915 to the sedentary one. The grand total of the National Guards on whom the Commune can count stands at 190,425 men, of whom, on the day when the muster-roll was made up, 162,651 answered to the call. This is, after all, a considerable force, especially when we take into account that its business is mainly to fight behind walls.

ROMAN RELICS IN MARK-LANE.

During the work of excavating some garden ground at the back of the archway adjoining the premises situated at No. 27, Mark-lane, the workmen came upon a piece of plain, red tessellated Roman pavement. It lay at the unusually small depth of 7 ft. from the surface. The remains measure 11 ft. in length by 6 ft. in width. The level is arched, but had been disturbed, probably through the sinking of the foundations for the adjacent walls. The earth contained a quantity of Roman remains, amongst which were the fragments of several querns, or ancient flour-mills, constructed of basaltic stone, examples of Samian ware, and other pottery, including an example of a pitcher, with a large lip for pouring; and a smaller orifice for drinking from; also a large quantity of the bones of deer, boars, and oxen.

The honour of a baronetcy is about to be conferred on the Right Hon. James Moncreiff, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland.

At Macclesfield, yesterday week, a phaeton was overturned and dashed to pieces through the horse taking fright. Its four occupants were hurled violently to the ground, and two of them—Mr. Frith, surgeon, and his wife—sustained such severe injury that they died on Saturday.

Mr. Goschen distributed certificates and diplomas to the successful candidates at the University local examinations for Sussex at Brighton last week. In the course of his address he said he rejoiced at the fact of the Universities extending their privileges to the people in their own homes. In reference to the teaching of Latin and Greek, the right hon. gentleman said it was the mental training which the study of these languages imparted which rendered them so important as a branch of education.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Thunder turns beer sour, they say. But the thunderstorm of Monday last could not have damaged the very smallest beer in England. The opposite must have been the effect. For while the storm was raging Mr. Gladstone was announcing that the brewing interest was victorious. One half of the Licensing Bill is thrown overboard—the part that refers to the licenses—and it only remains to be seen whether the police portion, as it may be called, will be carried. Even this is by no means certain, for against a variety of the proposed restrictions there is vehement clamour; and as for the adulterations, the loud denial of the trade that such practices are common is being backed up by evidence that in the lowest London districts, at all events, the worst tricks that are played are the putting salt into beer and water into gin. It is most probable, however, that some legislation will be performed, and, if the publican interest be well advised, it will cease to oppose this, for it will in the nature of Parliamentary things cause the subject to be let alone for some Sessions to come. We shall all look with some curiosity for demonstrations on both sides—for the manifestation of triumph by the Interests, and of indignation on the part of the Abstainers. We do not legislate now in the high-handed style of our forefathers, who, in 1750, suppressed 1700 ginshops in London at a blow.

Of all the odd reasons for bearing a gentleman in triumph through the streets, the oddest I have ever heard of I find in a Newcastle paper. The Mayor of Stockton returned there from London one day last week, and his Worship was met at the station by a large number of persons, enthusiastic in their congratulations to him upon a successful opposition to a proposed swing-bridge across the Tees at Middlesborough. A brass band played "See the conquering hero comes," and when the Mayor entered his private carriage the mob took out the horses and dragged him home. All this for resisting the erection of a bridge! Such "honours" are sometimes conferred on men who have helped to bring about improvement, but I do not think that I ever heard of an "ovation" (word properly used here, as meaning a "small triumph") being decreed to a successful obstructor of what would seem to be a public benefit. Of course, Stockton did not consider that this bridge would be beneficial, or the town would not have been so demonstrative. The bridge may have meant some dreadful oppression or wrong which we do not understand. Clearly Stockton does not worship the Russian saint, Nepomuk, patron of bridges. But I suppose that Engineering will not submit to be ultimately baffled, and will say to the Stocktonians, in something like the defiant words of Bertram of Risingham,

I've dealt with sterner foes than these,
I've bridged fierce streams more deep than Tees.

Perhaps we shall see in this Journal a picture of the opening of the swing-bridge and the mob chairing the Mayor who opened it.

A mother is so pleased and proud that her son has got into Parliament that she gives a splendid banquet in celebration of his election. The feast was fixed, imprudently, a little too near the time of the contest, and the defeated side saw a chance in assigning to the hospitality a flavour of "treating;" so there has been a petition, and Mr. Justice Lush has been to Brecon to try the case. He made very short work of it, and refused to turn the son out because the mother had shown herself so glad that he got in. I think that we should all have deemed it very hard lines if this display of maternal exultation had excluded Mr. Holford from the House of Commons. Mothers will rejoice when their sons distinguish themselves; and, although (according to Lord Salisbury) "a parent" is considered by advanced folk at the University as "a very undesirable appendage to an undergraduate," society has as yet an unenlightened tolerance for parental enthusiasm. Of course, as an old Whig, I am bound to deplore that a Conservative should retain a seat claimed for a Liberal; but, having duly deplored this melancholy event, I feel most unpatriotically inclined to congratulate Mrs. Gwynne-Holford.

There is a touching claptrap in *John Bull* about the harshness of criticising the style of a letter "when affection guides the pen"—that is to say, it used to be a safe claptrap; but I suppose that in these days of education it would be received with a jeer. Anyhow, I will not ask Sir Roderick Murchison why he allowed himself to use the word "reliable" when announcing the good news that Dr. Livingstone is known to have been safe and well in October. But I will ask the Royal Academy "of Arts" whether it is going to sanction the use of the word "photo," for photograph? It occurs in the catalogue for this year, and I respectfully record my protest against it. Life is short, but it is long enough to allow us to finish our words. "Pho" is pardonable as a bit of trade slang; but "photo" is a playfulness which is not Academical.

"Tichborne" is a word which will meet our eyes a good many times after we shall have wearied of it. But we may as well close with it at once. Does anybody know that the ancient family of that name have a tradition that a female ancestor of theirs, a lady named Mabella de Lymerton, in the twelfth century, obtained from her husband a grant of as much land as she could creep round on hands and knees while a firebrand continued burning? The kind lady thus encircled several acres (I fancy that the brand was prepared by some menial to whom she gave high wages and Yule boxes), with the annual value whereof she founded a dole of 1900 loaves, to be given to the poor of Tichborne on Lady Day. This, says my informant (Mark Antony Lower, Esq., F.S.A.), was done until the end of the last century, when a commutation for money was arranged. The land is said to be still called the Crawles. If the lawyers could get round the great case with the energy of the Lady Mabella, we should be spared some tediousness. But, on the whole, the trial ought to be a very interesting one, and I hope that my dramatic friends will have their eyes upon it.

The best nonsense-prologue (not that all prologues are not nonsense, besides being bores) is by the late Mr. Raymond, and it ends with a magnificent hope that our bard

May take the chaplet loud from British hands;

As Cato died—and Trajan's column stands.

Nonsense is peculiarly *à propos* to the proceedings of the mountebanks of the Commune, and so one may be forgiven for remembering the last words when glancing at the telegrams from Paris to see whether the Vandals had brought down the noble and enlarged copy of Trajan's Column. While I write, I suppose that it "stands." If the Germans should come in to save a memorial of their defeats in 1805, the "irony of events" will be perfect. By-the-way, I wonder what has become of the ambitious American who, a few years ago, nearly astounded the life out of an eminent French sculptor by demanding from him an estimate of the price of erecting just such a column, with a slight variation in details. The castings were to represent the history of the American himself, who had risen from nothing to be the largest tallow-maker in his State.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

In continuing our review of the Burlington House display, we are glad to recognise a distinct advance, or rather a recovery of ground lost through the flimsiness of recent works, in the case of Mr. Calderon. "On Her Way to the Throne" (167) is painted in a characteristic key of pearly grey, but with much more care and completeness than of late. A beautiful German Princess of the last century pauses for a moment before passing through the portières to the throne-room, while the Court perruquier (whose fussiness contrasts well with the cold, stately demeanour of her Highness) gives the last twirl to a stray lock of her powdered hair, and a bevy of fair attendants adjust the Royal train or some detail of their own toilettes. Equal technical merit will be found in Mr. Calderon's "New Picture" (93)—a felicitous "motive" for a portrait group, showing a well-known collector surrounded by his treasures, examining, with his wife, a fresh acquisition.

Mr. Faed's single picture and slender subject of a Lowland mother tenderly nursing a lusty bairn, whose only ailment is that of being "A wee bit fractious" (150), is an agreeable example of the painter, but calls for no further comment. Mr. Hook is—when recalling the Dutch subjects of last year—scarcely so happy in treating the materials gathered in a visit to Norway, which have furnished the pictures of "Salmon Trappers" (163), "Haymakers" (590), and "Market-Girls on a Fjord." Mr. Poole's inattention to drawing, his conventionality of colouring and effect, and his unfailing poetic feeling are exemplified in the illustration to "Cymbeline"—"Guiderius and Arviragus Lamenting the Supposed Death of Imogen" (312). Mr. Horsley's most serious effort is "Mary Queen of Scots in Captivity" (193); but he is more successful in subjects of old English life in his ordinary lighter vein of humour, such as that (133) of the young truant in hiding behind a pretty female confederate seated in an oriel, whilst an angry old tutor is seen peering for him through the sunlight outside. Mr. Elmore steps out of his ordinary track in an illustration of Scott's version of Burger's "Lenore" (164), where Death, as the wild horseman-lover, bears her over sea and land. The conception and execution are vigorous; but the theme is of a kind that, in a pictorial translation, can hardly escape being melodramatic, unless through the medium of a more purely Teutonic fantasy than our English painter apparently possesses. Mr. E. M. Ward's picture (182) of Anne Boleyn, surrounded by sympathetic friends and some inimical Spaniards, sinking with sad foreboding on the steps of the "Queen's stairs," when conducted to confinement in the Tower, evinces the artist's intelligence and skill in telling a story, together with the most unfortunate peculiarities of his technical method. Mrs. Ward's picture (27) of a Swedish prisoner, reputed to be skilled in palmistry, telling the fortunes of the future Frederick the Great, when a child of four, though too faithfully reflecting the manner of her husband, has some charming feminine touches, and is probably an advance upon anything Mrs. Ward has exhibited. Mr. Herbert's figure of a recumbent Italian contadina moralising on a flower (206) is strangely disproportionate and rather hard in painting.

Speaking generally, the Academicians seem under a cloud this year; nor do several of the Associates shine with their customary brightness. Among the best works by the latter not yet named are the following:—"Feeding the Sacred Ibises in the Halls of Karnac" (238), one of Mr. Poynter's Egyptian "restorations," showing a young priestess scattering small fishes among the birds which cluster about the granite pavement. The vast size of the temple columns and the solemn shadows they throw are impressively conceived. Another picture (115) represents a young Greek supplicating the aid of Venus. Both works bear witness to a trained scholarship in art uncommon amongst English painters. Mr. Yeames has avoided the somewhat monotonous texture and tone of recent works in the anecdotic picture (81) of Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, abstractedly poring over a book, unconscious of the danger to the children of Charles I. in his charge from the bullets flying about their heads from the battle of Edgehill, close by. The figures engaged in the battle are not brought sufficiently under the influence of aerial perspective. Mr. Nichol has not painted anything better, as regards humorous characterisation and expression, than his "Fisher's Knot" (425)—a Scotch rustic performing, with at the same time a droll sympathetic twist in his own features, this angler's feat to the admiration of a wondering boy.

Mr. Orchardson's best picture by far is "On the Grand Canal, Venice" (462), where the colour of the water is well caught, and its movement well suggested by the free handling. In a view, however, of the Interior of St. Mark's, with a Cardinal crossing an upper gallery (117), as in another unmeaning picture (196) the extremely mannered slowness of execution would scarcely be acceptable in a sketch. A similar objection applies to the background of Mr. Pettie's illustration of "King Henry VI."—the scene in the Temple Garden of the origin of the Wars of the Roses. So much vacuity was not necessary to relieve the group of figures and their dramatic expressions. Although partaking of his characteristic conventionality of handling, there is humour in Mr. Pettie's picture (179) of an old pedlar displaying from his pack a gay cotton gown-print to a pair of Highland lassies, who hitherto, it seems, have been content with the scantiest of petticoats. A composition (223) by Mr. Dobson, with a leading female figure of the unvarying type peculiar to the painter, illustrating the text, "When thou doest alms let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth," has much refinement of pious sentiment. Mr. Armitage is unnecessarily severe, and unmindful of the legitimate pleasure-giving capabilities of oil painting, in his "Peace: a Battle-field of the late War Twenty Years Hence" (19)—French field-labourers turning up a cuirass with the plough, whilst a spike of a Prussian "pickelhaube" and chassepot bullets lie around—the toys of a sleeping child. Still less agreeable is the leaden tone of colouring in the portrait-composition of a deputation to Faraday (311). Mr. Mason aims, as usual, in his "Blackberry-Gatherers" (168) and "Milkmaid" (553) at rendering a poetical impression of the essential grace of the simplest rustic figures, and of beauty of aspect in the commonest country scenes; and he is so far successful that his works enter an imaginative sphere in which he has very few rivals in our school. To render his work more suggestive the touch is blurred, the colours are broken into each other, the skies are lowered, and the tone is equalised so as to avoid any approach to positive realisation. Sometimes the means are too apparent, as in the first-named picture, where the lowered sky is not accounted for by twilight (at least, that effect is not expressed); and in such cases Mr. Mason lays himself open to a charge of conventionalism.

Some analogy to the character of Mr. Mason's works, though the aim is lower, being more simply decorative, will be found in the contributions of a group of young artists, which, being placed near together, can be conveniently compared, and from which we may select Mr. Barclay's "By the Thames" (500)—girls kneeling on a flowery lawn; Mr. T. Armstrong's "Music Piece" (544), and Mr. A. Moore's "Battledore" (597)

and "Shuttlecock" (601)—two single female figures, serving primarily as media for chromatic themes in pale greens and blue, and further adapted merely to form decorative designs by their flat treatment. In nearly the same category may be placed the classical composition, in a nice key of grey colouring, by Mr. W. B. Richmond, "Bowl-Players" (523); and Mr. A. Hughes's rustic subject, entitled "The Three Magpies" (546), with its tender feeling and executive timidity. It is hard to say whether the peculiarities of works of this class arise entirely from natural perception, feeling, and conviction, or partially from eccentricity and affectation. It is commendable enough to avoid the common-place; but little of genuine art value is substituted; and sometimes we are constrained to say that often puerility is offered for poetry, and weakness for refinement.

As a contrast to this small school we turn to some of the most vigorous realistic painters. Mr. Long has painted nothing so well conceived and carefully considered, or more workman-like in execution, than his "Question of Propriety" (43), an incident of the Inquisition at Seville described by Pacheco—neither "Pacheco," as the catalogue had it, nor "Patcheco," as now supposed to be corrected. The scene is the Court of the Holy Office, the Cardinal himself presiding. The "question" to be decided is the morality of the fascination popularly exercised by a pretty gitana danseuse, who is brought here to give a sample of her performance. The diverse characters, and the various degrees of austerity indicated in the expressions of her judges are admirably discriminated, and all the adjuncts of the situation, including the black-hooded familiars and the companions of the girl, are capitalised. Nor is our estimation of the painter lessened by his "Easter Vigil" (468), a Spanish church interior, with a number of peasant women praying and confessing before a crucifix. Mr. Long was a pupil of Phillip, but he is more original this year than we had seen him. A much closer imitator of the manner of the deceased painter is Mr. Halswell, who sends a large picture (359) of a group of Roman contadine within the entrance of St. Peter's, near the gigantic cherubs which support the benedict. The principal figures are an old shepherd with loaves and wine slung at his back—provision for his stay in the desolate Campagna—who gazes at the lofty nave overhead; and a young peasant, with his wife, kneeling. These are genuine Roman peasants, not the ordinary models got up for hire. The picture is very striking from its size (the dimensions, however, being quite unnecessary to the subject) and from its vigour of execution; but no artist can obtain high recognition who so closely copies the style of another. Mr. Haynes Williams has found a capital incident for a well-painted picture (17) in a handsome Spanish girl fastening a talisman on a young matador, gaily equipped for the arena. The same artist sends a pathetic picture of a young soldier on his "Last March" (549) to execution before sunrise, according to the custom in Spain. Mr. Burgess, forsaking the old Spanish ground, is only represented by a head of an aged nun (1060), touchingly worn and sad in expression; and a very pleasantly-treated picture (34) of a visit paid by an old gentleman, who might be Colonel Newcome, to the nursery, where the little ones have laid their children's tea-service, and offer a tiny cup to their tall visitor. Another visit to the nursery—a Royal one, and with a very different sort of visitor—appears in No. 104, by Mr. Marcus Stone, where Henry VIII. (who, by-the-way, has lost flesh since we saw him in this artist's last year's picture) is lavishing his affection on his little son Edward, to whom he has brought a toy ship (*a Great Harry* in miniature), whilst Mary and Elizabeth stand by unnoticed, the latter evidently grieving at the transfer of the Royal affection. With Archy, the King's jester, however, little Princess Elizabeth seems to be still the favourite. The subject is generally excellently worked out, but the tone of the background is rather heavy.

However unpalatable the truth may be, whatever the discredit it reflects on our modes and means of artistic education, the foreign pictures in the exhibition too often put their English neighbours metaphorically in the shade. Besides those already named, there are several others whose excellence is conspicuous wherever placed. The eminent French painter Hébert sends, under the title "The Morning and Evening of Life" (1157), a noble picture of two Roman women, lifesize; the one standing beside a well, the other crouching at its side; the one a grand creature of dusky hue and rounded form, in the full first bloom of womanhood, the other a livid, emaciate, old crone, her beauty gone long since in the early decay of the South. The dark blue-greens of the background are rather opaque; but for design, drawing, and modelling, both of flesh and drapery, there is hardly anything to compare with it. M. Laugée's picture of St. Louis feeding the poor who crowd the Royal refectory (587) is also a thoroughly artistic piece of work, first rate in tone. For profound pathos, again, there is nothing to compare with Israels's "How Bereft!" a funeral procession starting from a fisherman's cottage, leaving the widow and the fatherless behind. The light is passing in every sense from the darkened home, and the profoundest gloom and sadness closes on the scene. Another picture, as cheerful as this is melancholy, and which we are inclined to rank second to none as a perfect piece of domestic genre, is "Grandparents' First Visit" (250), by Fagerlin, of Dusseldorf. The story of how the parents of the young wife had to be shown a little stranger just fresh from the tub, with some caution not to frighten him, is told with delightful naïveté, and there is the most exquisite fidelity to nature in all the faces. Some of Frère's groups from Ecouen are also charming. An example of the Belgian De Haas is decidedly the best cattle-piece in the collection. Perrault's "Cache-cache" or Bo-peep (229) is modelled with extreme softness and care. Heilbuth's "Spring"—a young noble in sixteenth-century costume seated with a lady on a flowery bank and whispering love in her ear—has fine passages. There are some other very meritorious foreign pictures, but here we must pause for the present.

HOME AND VICTORY.

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths;
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments;
Our stern alarms changed to merry meetings;
Our dreadful marches to delightful measures.

These Shakespearean lines are taken by way of motto for the picture we have engraved, from the Academy exhibition, by Mr. F. W. W. Topham, a promising young artist, son of the well-known painter in water colours, and sharing his father's gift as a colourist. The scene before us is laid in Venice; the particular locality being the balcony of a palazzo, over which are seen the masts, gaily decorated with flags, and lateen sails of war-ships or bragozzi, newly arrived, triumphantly, from some expedition against the Moors or rival Italian State. The young hero to whom the lines apply has returned safely to the bosom of his family, and is about to be crowned by his admiring sisters; whilst the parents are proudly congratulating each other over the bent sword, happy at their young victor's escape from the perils to which it bears eloquent though silent testimony.



"HOME AND VICTORY." BY F. W. W. TOPHAM, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"THE VIRGIN AND CHILD AND ST. JOHN," BY PROFESSOR C. VERLAT.
IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Lengthened comment on this picture by Professor C. Verlat, which forms a conspicuous ornament of the Belgian section of the International Exhibition, would hardly be necessary, as it was reviewed by us when exhibited last year in the gallery of the New British Institution. We may take the opportunity, however, to remark that the artist evinces at the International Exhibition, and elsewhere, a versatility of power which has hardly a parallel in modern art. M. Verlat is best known as an animal-painter, and as such is unsurpassed by his many Belgian rivals, who seldom, if ever, venture out of their peculiar province; but he is equally at home in the most diverse subjects and styles. In the Belgian gallery at Kensington he has, besides the work engraved (which is more than half Italian in feeling and method), three animal-pieces in a vigorous, realistic, and thoroughly Flemish manner. One is a large and very powerful picture of a shepherd hastily driving his flock to shelter from "The First Snow." In two others he employs animal representation for the purposes of the *Aesopian* *apologue*, with more telling satirical application to human affairs and with greater technical strength than our own Landseer. In one, entitled "The Eastern Question," we have a group of monkeys. One of the monkeys, obviously representing Turkey, the "sick man," lies pale and feeble, chibouque in hand, on an ottoman, covered with an Oriental shawl. Another

monkey in a red coat, and with his fair hair snugly combed over his forehead, supports him with an expression of pitying benevolence—Monsieur John Bull, of course. A third, in the French Court costume, administers medicine to his friend's parched tongue from a bottle labelled "Usage Interieur." A fourth and larger monkey, with a bundle of weapons beneath his furs, feels the sick man's pulse with a most malicious grin; whilst from behind a curtain is thrust the curious head of another monkey, with the stars and stripes on his head-gear. For almost illusive imitation, there is nothing in the Exhibition superior to the painting of the mother-of-pearl inlays of the ottoman and other passages. The other is also a monkey picture—an illustration, with whatever political or other application we choose to give it, of the proverb, "Might is Right." Here a large ape is covetously extracting a nut from the jaws of a small monkey; whilst other monkeys huddle in a corner, timidly appropriating an apple, or clamber up to the chinks of their cage expectant of food.

Among the pictures from Weimar, in the Academy of which M. Verlat is now first professor, he again appears as an animal-painter, in a picture of grim impressiveness, showing a couple of wolves, beneath a wild moonlight sky, fighting over the body of a fawn. But here also he appears in another and usually the distinct character of a portrait-painter, in a whole-length of the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar (through whose liberality,

we understand, the Saxe-Weimar contingent of excellent pictures has reached the Exhibition), and in a bust of a brother-artist, Frederick Preller, the distinguished designer and painter. There is something German—doubtless intentionally so—in the treatment of the portrait of the Grand Duchess; but the power and fidelity of the painting are intensely Belgian, whilst the reality of the resemblance is self-evident. The portrait of Herr Preller is vigorous in character, rich in colour, and singularly bold in impasto. But besides these four several phases of his talent, M. Verlat is represented in the Musée at Brussels by a very spirited picture of a military assault on a fortress. He is furthermore an admirable etcher, and a caricaturist of extraordinary verve and racy humour. In Brussels there is, or was lately, a gallery of oil sketches by him caricaturing the mannerisms and parodying the subjects of popular French painters, which it is dangerous for any person with a strong relish for fun and of apoplectic tendency to enter. The picture is the property of Captain E. Ottley.

There is reason to fear that Captain Henry Faulkner, an adventurous and intrepid traveller, has been killed in Africa, while fighting on behalf of a weak tribe whom he considered oppressed. He went there in company with the expedition which set out to search for Dr. Livingstone.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The battle—nay, the campaign—of the Budget has been practically fought out, and the Government has been victorious. But it may well be said of them, "another of such victories and they are ruined." In the latest pitched fight the "missing" on the Ministerial side were remarkable in point of numbers—that is, so many of their supporters who could not be induced by retrospect of the past and promise of the future to vote with Ministers stayed away, that their triumphant normal majority was cut down by nearly two thirds. But this was not the only warning which they received, for the voices of many were against them who did not indorse their hostile opinions by their votes; while some who were loud in their antagonism recorded their suffrages straight in opposition. For the most part, on the evening to which allusion is being made the appearance of things in the House of Commons was not scenic. The actual crisis had passed away, and Mr. McCullagh Torrens, who had to open the proceedings, does not—to use a theatrical phrase—"draw." Nevertheless there have been crowded and eagerly anticipative assemblages brought together for less striking and effective developments than his on this occasion. If he had only three particles more of strength in the larynx, if he could have only got his voice to answer when he called upon it, his pointed arguments, his varied and apposite illustrations, his sarcasm and the indignation (which, if it is not real, is the best counterfeited possible), which characterised his speech, set in such well-balanced sentences, would have made it a brilliant one. But vocal weakness was too much for him, and from physical deficiency his address seemed to lack that which in reality it eminently possessed—namely, vigour. Pleased, evidently, with the compliment ironically paid, but apparently taken literally, to his "superior agility" by the Prime Minister, Mr. James White was in great feather, light and airy, and seemed prepared to make high oratorical leaps in a manner which, by a wrested comparison, may be said to have been akin to the physical *tours-de-force* of Lulu. His efforts, and those of several subsequent toilers of debate, were wasted on nearly empty space, though attendance had thickened when Mr. Osborne jerked himself out of his seat and began to scatter by no means ambiguous phrases, and to be severely jocose, after a fashion that suggests the wonderful feats of a trained horse in a circus, which are the results of preparation and practice. There is no doubt, however, that all the criticisms and all the drolleries were nicely fitted into their places; but many people who are accustomed to listen to these lucubrations, these studies from the jest-book, wonder how it is that the House, as a body, is more convulsed by laughter the oftener that Mr. Osborne disports himself; the only explanation being that there never was or can be an assembly which is so easily "pleased with a rattle, tickled by a straw."

There were one or two specialties, or peculiarities, in this debate; and, notably, observation may be made on a case of conscience displayed by Mr. Wykeham Martin. This hon. gentleman is not an obtrusive member, but he has a way of occasionally intervening at moments when the House is full, and delivering some quaint opinion, which, however serious, is uttered in such lachrymose tones, accompanied with such wreathed smiles upon his visage, as to produce a singular effect, such, perhaps, as grim and saturnine Malvolio produced when he took to perpetual lip-laughter. This time the struggle to seem cheerful in countenance, while he was sad in tone, was probably real; for he had to express emotion at the necessity of falling off from the Government, to which he had been uniformly loyal, and to indicate brightness of spirit and having conquered predisposition at the call of duty. It was touching indeed. Then it came to pass that Mr. Lowe was, doubtless, allowed to indulge his own desire by holding his tongue, and, with some tact, Mr. Goschen was put up to speak for the Government. Tactical it was, because there is no question that of late the favour always extended to him by his own side of the House has become as nearly universal as possible, because it is more than believed that he was the real inventor of the scheme for paying off some of the National Debt by means of terminable annuities; and because, when he is forewarned, he can make a flowing and effective speech. Now he was animated, spirited in retort, especially on Mr. Osborne; cheery, and yet not too confident; and, altogether, he did so much, and the discussion had been then prolonged to such an hour, that it might well have been expected that Mr. Disraeli would follow. But, though he had jotted down a stray note on a waif of paper which was lying on the table before him, there was a languor and a weariness of expression in his face which showed that he needed stimulus greater than Mr. Goschen afforded to bring him on his legs.

Therefore it was, perhaps, that Mr. Stephen Cave was put forward. Now and again it has happened that this gentleman has made very able speeches, and there have been one or two occasions when he has uttered a succession of humorous sentences made more droll by the deep monotone and the immobility of countenance with which they were pronounced; but this time he was in his heaviest vein, and did nothing to bid Mr. Gladstone's antipathies rise to the boiling point. And so Mr. Muntz appeared with his stereotyped smile, his glittering eyes, his benevolent expression, and his face generally so suggestive of likeness to that of Henry IV. of France and Navarre, and laid into the Government with a will, his good nature nevertheless prevailing in the tones of his voice and his manner, despite of his assumption of virtuous indignation. Then there was Mr. Trevelyan, protesting to high heaven that he had been outraged instead of being appeased by the Army Bill, and yet as loudly asserting that for some reason—inscrutable, on the face of it, to those who heard him—that he must vote with Ministers; and Mr. Thomas, familiarly called "Tom Collins," testing the power of his stentorian voice against the roaring clamour of a reluctant House, which scarcely subsided into peace when Mr. Gladstone presented himself. He was evidently in a different mood to that which influenced him on that previous occasion when he won nearly the whole of his large majority. Possibly he was aware that the numbers which he had secured would not much more than suffice to obtain victory, and were not adequate for triumph. At any rate, he was in a fitful vein—gusty now, subdued then, defiant anon, and, not to speak it profanely, scolding sometimes; and always palpably struggling with emotion, not always suppressed, which plain-speaking people would call rage. He so demeaned himself that Mr. Disraeli felt that there was good opportunity for one of his glancing and flashing replies, in which neither method, nor argument, nor judicious reticence is needed, but which consists in sending forth as rapidly as possible a series of small darts, which do not wound deep, but stick and sting as do the banderilllos of the tauridors in a bull-fight. Somehow, seemingly from bodily depression, he was not so successful as he generally is in this kind of thing; and he evidently had rather to draw on his resources than to jet forth his quips and cranks spontaneously. Indeed, it seemed as if he relied a good deal on the loudness of his tones, and that, to a certain extent, "his body spake" rather than that his speech came welling up spontaneously from his intellectual consciousness.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

The special event to be now recorded (postponed for two days, and therefore occurring too late for last week's notice) took place at Her Majesty's Opera, on Thursday week, when Madlle. Marie Marimon made her first appearance as Amina, in "La Sonnambula," with a result which fully indorsed all that had been said in her favour, based on her successes during recent seasons in Paris and Brussels. The quiet, natural grace of manner, the utter absence of all effort at meretricious display and of those *ad captandum* arts by which a general public is sometimes dazzled, may, perhaps, render some members thereof insensible to the full amount of the merits of Madlle. Marimon; but all who sufficiently value genuine art applied to high natural gifts and intelligence must recognise in this lady a singer of a very exceptional order. The voice is purity itself in quality and in capacity for the expression of all that is gentle and tender, either in gladness or in pathos, while still being capable of considerable brilliancy and power in bravura singing. The first attribute was conspicuous in the early scenes, where Amina rejoices in calm happiness at her approaching union with Elvino; the subsequent situation in which he rejects her, with apparent reason for his scorn, bringing out the deeper sentiment of the artist; the final rapturous outburst of joy at restored happiness, embodied in the bravura air "Ah! non giunge," having displayed the cultivation of the singer in all the elaborations of the most florid vocal art. The performance was repeated with enhanced success to a crowded house on Tuesday, and is announced for a third time to-night (Saturday). On Saturday "Fidelio" was performed, with the well-known powerful impersonation of Leonora by Madlle. Titiens, and a cast in some other respects familiar. The opera was preceded by the bright and beautiful overture in E, written for the revival of "Fidelio" in 1814—the third of the previous overtures in G having been played, after the first act, so finely as to necessitate its repetition, another encore having been, as almost invariably, the quartet in the first act. Signor Agnesi looked the part of the tyrant Don Pizarro well, and gave the great "revenge" song with much power. Signor Vizzani was more than respectable as Florestano, especially in the difficult scene which commences the second act; and Madlle. Sinico and Signori Rinaldini and Foli were thoroughly efficient as Marcellina, Jacquino, and Rocco.

Since our last notice of the performances at the Royal Italian Opera, "Dinorah" was given on Friday (yesterday) week, with Madame Adelina Patti's admirable performance as the crazed heroine of the pretty Breton legend which forms the subject of Meyerbeer's most finished, although least pretentious, opera. In the several scenes of Dinorah's wandering fancies, including the impulsive and brilliant "Shadow-Song" (encored, as usual), and in the closing music associated with the restoration of the heroine to her reason and her lover, after his rescue of her from the torrent, Madame Patti again displayed those rare and highly-cultivated gifts that have so often been eulogised, and never with more justice than now. Signor Graziani's Hoel is the same melodramatic performance as before; and the Goatherd of Madlle. Scalchi, and the Corentino of Signor Bettini, are as efficient as formerly. On Saturday "Rigoletto" was given, with the forcible performance of Signor Graziani as the Court Jester, and the graceful singing of Madlle. Sessi as his unhappy daughter, Gilda—the lady having occasionally displayed somewhat more dramatic impulse than is usual with her. On Monday the opera was repeated, in sudden substitution for "Faust," owing to the indisposition of Signor Mario. Of Madame Fabbri, who made her first appearance, on Tuesday, as Donna Anna, we must await further opportunity for judgment. The lady has evidently much dramatic talent and stage experience; her actions and gestures are good, and she declaims well. An excess of tremolo may, perhaps, have been owing, partly or entirely, to nervousness, and will probably be less apparent hereafter.

The third series of the Oratorio Concerts came to a worthy close, last week, with fine performances of the "Missa Solennis" and the choral symphony of Beethoven—those gigantic monuments of sacred and secular musical art which mark the latest and highest development of the composer's genius and power, and seem to have reached the utmost human possibility of such manifestation. Each of these sublime productions has before been commented on, and we may therefore now be content merely to say that they were performed on the occasion above referred to with a general efficiency as great as can, perhaps, be hoped for under the numerous difficulties presented in their execution. An excellent orchestra gave full effect to the instrumental details; the choral writing was admirably realised by the fine choir of Mr. Barnby (who conducted); and the solos were sung with enthusiastic goodwill by Madame Cora de Wilhorst, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Herr Carl Stepan.

The Crystal Palace Summer Concerts commenced on Saturday afternoon, when some of the principal singers of Her Majesty's Opera were heard in a selection of familiar vocal pieces, varied by the solo violin performances of Madame Norman-Néruda; the overtures to "Massenello" and "La Gazza Ladra," and Berlioz's arrangement of Weber's "Invitation à la Valse," brilliantly played by the orchestra. Mr. Manns conducted.

Mr. Charles Hallé began a new series of recitals at St. James's Hall, on Friday (yesterday) week, when he played, in association with Madame Norman-Néruda, the first two of Beethoven's ten sonatas for piano and violin—the performance of the whole of which is to be the distinguishing feature of this year's programmes. Mr. Hallé also played Schubert's first sonata and pieces by Schumann, for piano solo. How finely all these works were rendered is sufficiently indicated by the names of the performers.

The fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society, on Monday, brought forward a quasi novelty in one of Handel's "Concerti grossi"—of which he composed twelve, in 1739. These compositions—entirely for stringed instruments—and the same composer's "Oboe concertos," may be considered as the precursors of the modern orchestral symphony. The grandeur and quaint grace and beauty of the work referred to came with unexpected charm to the many who were unacquainted with these productions of the past; and the last movement pleased so much that it had to be repeated. The passages for solo violins and violoncello were well played by Herr Straus, M. Buzian, and Mr. W. Petit. Madame Szarvady played, with much success, Robert Schumann's piano forte concerto in A minor; Signor Bottesini executed, with his usual wondrous skill, a new concerto of his own for the contrabassoon; and the other instrumental pieces were Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," the brilliant and beautiful march which Auber wrote for the International Exhibition of 1862, and Beethoven's eighth symphony (in F). The vocalists were Madlle. Regan and Herr Stockhausen. Mr. Cusins conducted, as usual.

Mr. Henry Leslie inaugurated a new series of concerts, at St. James's Hall, on Monday afternoon, when Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was very finely performed with full orchestra and chorus (Mr. Leslie's Festival Choir); the solos by Madlle. Titiens, Madame Alboni, and Signori Nicolini and Agnesi. The reappearance of Madame Alboni, and her beautiful singing of the contralto music of Rossini's work, enhanced the interest of the occasion. The second part of the concert consisted of a miscellaneous selection, in which Madlle. Ilma di Murska and other eminent singers of Her Majesty's Opera were heard.

Mr. Walter Macfarren commenced his annual series of three matinées at the Hanover-square Rooms on Saturday, when his own clever pianoforte-playing was the chief feature in the programme. Several solo pieces, a duet of his own composition, a new sonata for piano and violin by Mr. G. A. Macfarren, and other music by classical composers, were received with much applause.

Mr. Austin's annual concert is announced to take place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday week, when Madlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Sims Reeves, and other eminent artists are to appear, the performances to be conducted by Sir J. Benedict. The entertainment should prove attractive, not only from intrinsic causes, but also on account of the merits of Mr. Austin as displayed in his excellent administration as manager of the concert arrangements at St. James's Hall.

The report of the death of Sigismond Thalberg, mentioned last week, wanted then the confirmation which it has since received. The great pianist was born at Geneva, in 1812, and received instructions, among other masters, from Hummel, at Vienna. At a very early age he began to develop those extraordinary powers of mechanism which have had a strong and lasting influence in extending the resources of the pianoforte. Not only in his ingenious elaborations of passage writing and command of the entire keyboard, but also by the alternate volume and delicacy of the tone produced and the infallible certainty of his execution, will Thalberg's playing long be memorable. His fantasias, variations, and caprices, in which well-known melodies are surrounded with exquisite florid embroideries, are remarkable for grace, variety, and beauty in treatment, and will remain models of their kind. In more ambitious forms of composition he was less successful. His operas, "Cristina di Suezia" and "Florinda"—the latter produced in London, at Her Majesty's Theatre, in 1851—were failures, at which he was much chagrined. Thalberg was early renowned as a pianist at Paris and Vienna. By his several visits to England, America, and Brazil, he added greatly to his previously large means. He was a man of high cultivation apart from his special pursuit; and his general accomplishments and amiable manner gained him much esteem in high society. Thalberg married a daughter of the late Lablache, the great singer, and had retired, a few years since, to his estate near Naples, where he died.

THE THEATRES.

Mr. Planché's comedy of "Secret Service" has been revived at the St. James's; and Mr. William Farren assumes the character of Michael Perrin, in which his father was celebrated, and acts it with such minute propriety that the audience are delighted with the personation. It was followed by Mr. Burnand's burlesque of "Poll and Partner Joe," in which the author has availed himself of the plot of Mr. Haine's famous drama with advantage. Hence the present extravaganza has more steadiness of progress than pertains to most of Mr. Burnand's more recent pieces. Mrs. John Wood, as Mary Maybud, is all that could be desired, and receives so much aid from the beautiful accessories of the scene and the excellent acting of her company, that the success of the new drama is complete.

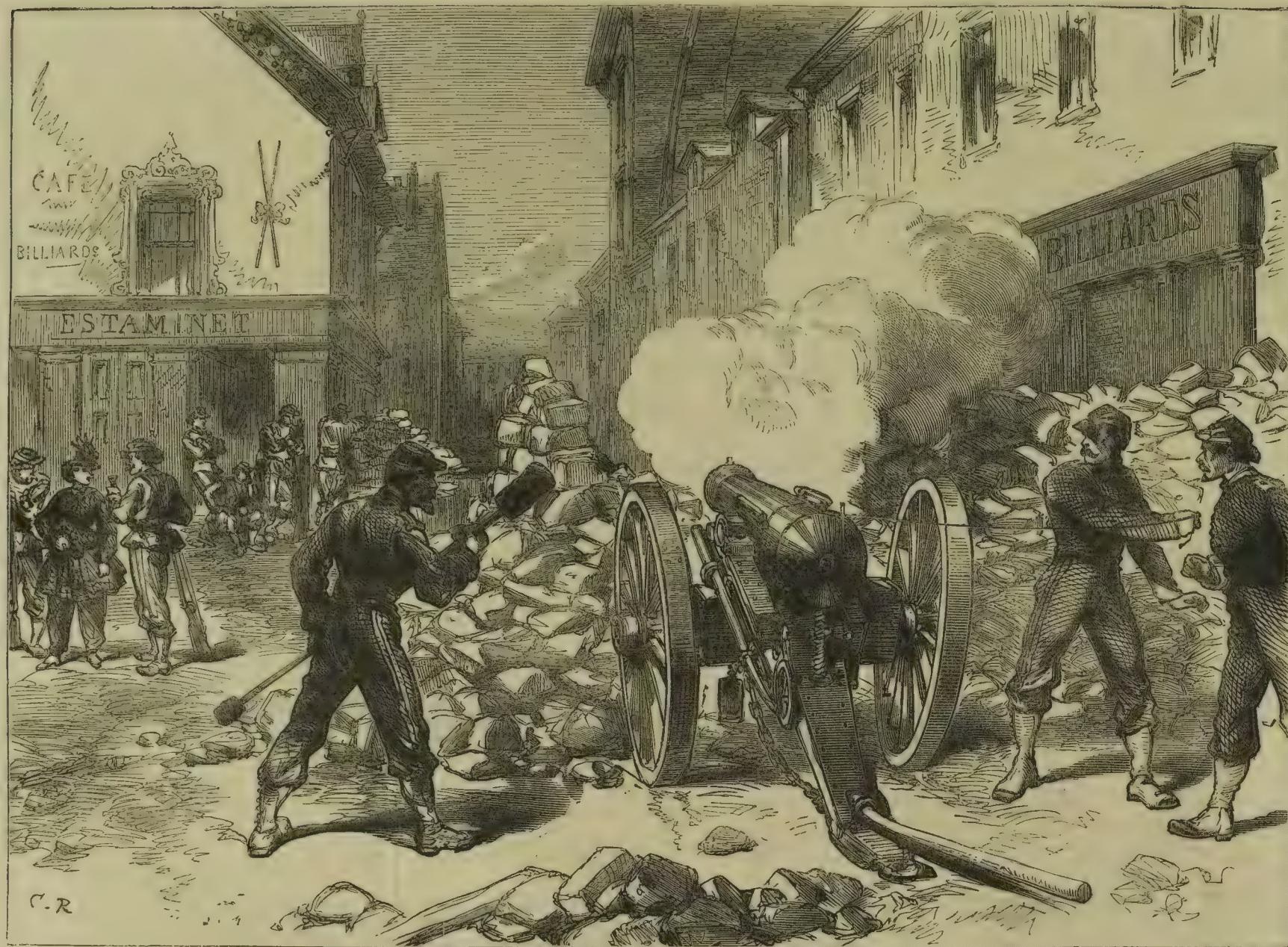
The drama of "The Fool's Revenge," by Mr. Tom Taylor, has been played during the week at the Princess's, with Mr. Phelps in the part of Bertuccio. A new and original drama, by Sir Charles L. Young, Bart., entitled "Shadows," is announced for performance to-night, on the recommendation, it would appear, of Mr. Edward Hastings. A single representation is alone intended; but it is promised that the piece shall be efficiently produced, and acted with proper care.

An extraordinary experiment was made at the Holborn on Saturday. With little or no preparation, the house reopened with two new pieces—one by Mr. C. H. Ross, the author of "Clam," produced at the Surrey a season or two ago, and the other by Mr. Ambrose Clarke, being an attempt at a burlesque most imperfectly realised. The first, entitled "Silence," appears to have been dramatised from some popular tale in a cheap journal, and the materials of which it is composed are equally vulgar and sensational. It opens with a case of baby-farming—an infant being confined to the care of one White Fox (Mr. Charles A. Maltby), who forthwith drops it in the street, and banishes the matter from his mind. But eighteen years afterwards the brother of the erring female whose child it is calls on Fox for the reproduction of the boy. A wily attorney named Smiles (Mr. Robert Sweetman) supplies his clerk as the substitute, and the youth is presented to the parties as the boy they seek. The supposed pretender turns out to be the real son; but the discovery is of no advantage to the young man, who is pursued by detectives, until in endeavouring to escape he climbs Dover cliffs, and is killed by a fall. The meagre dialogue by which the plot is explained is utterly without merit, and the incidents of such a worn-out class that the audience after the two first acts were disinclined to listen further. The remaining two were interrupted by chaff of all kinds which proceeded from every part of the house, and made acting a difficult business. Miss Mary Saunders, however, as the poor cast-away lad, Charley Smythe, supported her rôle with great vigour, and deserves the utmost commendation. The burlesque that followed is entitled "Salammbo," and introduced Miss Robertha Erskine as the heroine, whose affections are divided between Atheneus, her graceful husband (Mr. Such Grauville), and Athos, the strong man (Mr. Irish). A number of young women, scantily but gaudily attired, acted, sang, and danced as accessories. The house was restless all through the performance, and manifested the utmost impatience.

Mr. Fairclough has been favourably received at Sadler's Wells during the few weeks of his management. He has already played Hamlet, Shylock, and Richard III., and shown considerable power in the delineation of character and the delivery of passionate dialogue.

At the National Standard, the Olympic drama of "Nell," with the whole of the West-End company, scenery, and appointments, has been transferred from the Strand to Bishopsgate, and is likely to command large audiences.

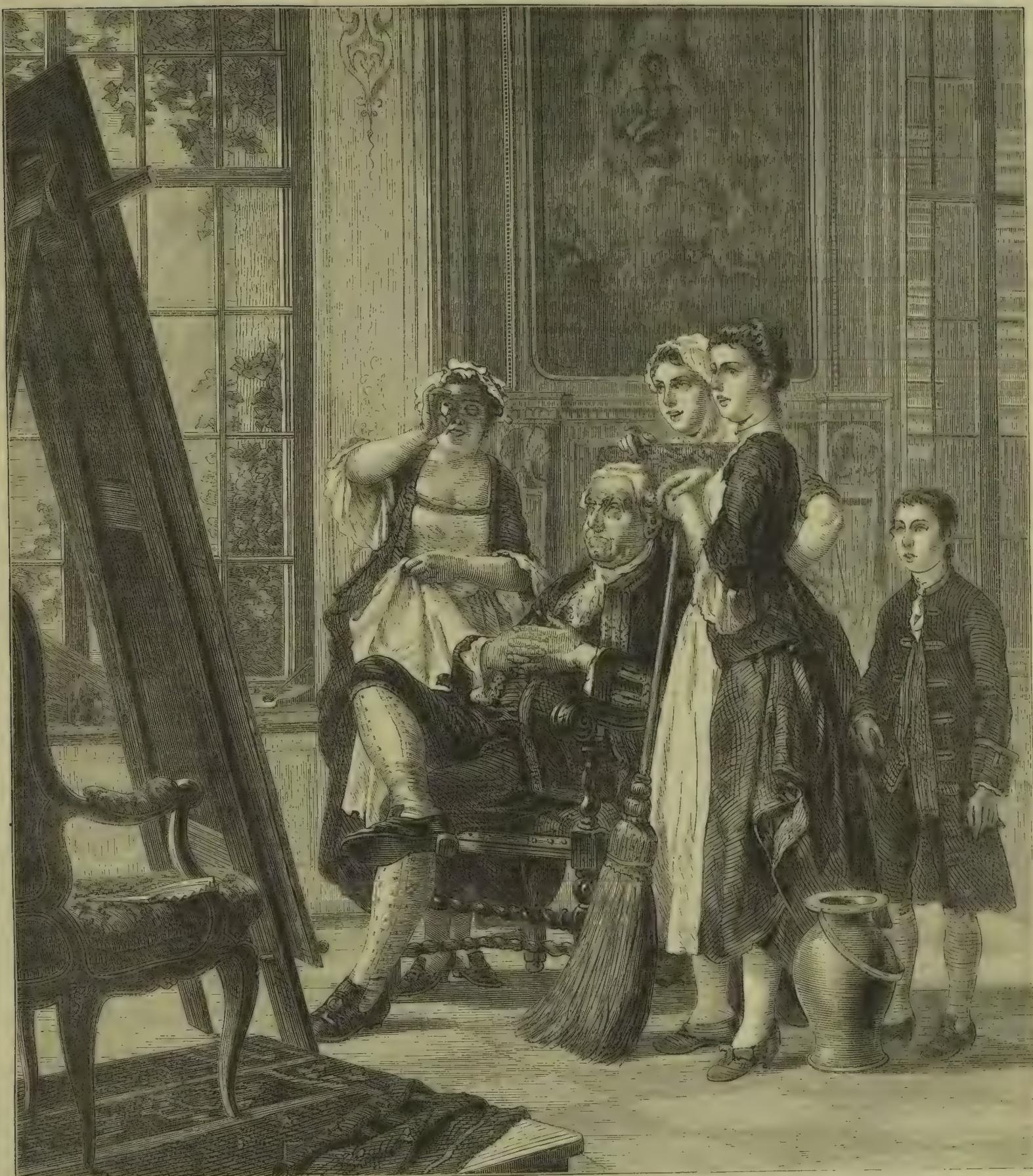
The Christy Minstrels, on Monday afternoon, introduced to their patrons an invention by Mr. J. B. Schalkenbach, of Treves, called *Orchestre Militaire*, which fulfils the purpose of a military band, and offers a fine musical treat, which must be heard to be appreciated.



THE FRENCH SIEGE OF PARIS: ADVANCED POST IN THE VILLAGE OF ISSY.



* BARRICADE AT THE END OF THE RUE DE RIVOLI, PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.



"THE CRITICS," BY CARL HOFF.

"THE CRITICS."

This picture by Herr Carl Hoff which we have engraved tells its own amusing story very clearly. The mistress of the house has been sitting for her portrait. The sitting is now over, but she has left her fan on the chair which has been placed on the artist's "throne" to the left. Both sitter and artist have doubtless now left the house; and so, taking advantage of their absence, all the domestics of the establishment—from the bewigged steward in his gorgeous livery to the sleek-headed page, cook, housemaid, and lady's-maid—come to pass their critical judgment on the performance. The verdict is apparently favourable in two cases; and it is an important point for the artist that these include the lady's-maid—at least, so it seems from the pleasure she derives from inspecting the picture, telescope-fashion, through her hand. The housemaid is slower in recognising the likeness, and the page is too stolid to have yet formed any critical opinion. Much depends, however, on the decision of the steward or butler; but the domestic Minos of the nether regions must have time to pass judgment. Haste would ill-beseem the gravity of his character, the pre-eminence of his position, and his large critical experience of works of art. Accordingly he sits down, composing himself solemnly like a judge on the bench, and resolutely clamps his lips not to commit himself inadvertently. His summing up and sentence we must perforce await with due all deference and interest.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the Secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, awards amounting to £75 were granted to the crews of life-boats for recent services on the occasion of shipwrecks on our coasts. The silver medal of the institution, a copy of its vote inscribed on vellum, and £1 were ordered to be presented to Mr. William Taylor, chief officer of H.M. coastguard

at Dunny Cove station, in the county of Cork, together with £4 to his boat's crew of four men, in acknowledgment of their gallant conduct in putting off, at much risk of life, in a small boat, through a heavy swell, and saving the crew of eight men of the brigantine Cecil, of Liverpool, which, during a strong wind from the W.S.W., was wrecked in Rosscarberry Bay, in the county of Cork, on Feb. 7 last. The silver medal, vote on vellum, and £2 were voted to George McGenis, late of the barque Albany, of London, in acknowledgment of his brave services when the vessel was lost on McCarthy's Island, near Cape Clear, during blowing weather some time since. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £1800 were ordered to be made to different life-boat establishments. C. T., a sailor's daughter, had sent a further donation of £10 to the society, being the produce of sale of her needlework. A contribution of £10 had been received through Captain Tinklar, R.N., and Mr. C. H. S. Leicester, being the proceeds of the sale of a racing cutter, presented to the institution by the racing crew of H.M.S. Ocean. The late Mrs. Isabella Davidson, of Conway, had left the institution a legacy of £100; and the late Miss Maria Childers, of Doncaster, one of £10. Reports were read from Captain Ward, R.N., the inspector of life-boats to the institution, and Captain Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector, on their recent visits to different life-boat stations.

During the German siege of Paris, the British Charitable Fund, which was established nearly fifty years ago, and is maintained by subscriptions to relieve distressed British subjects in that city, afforded relief to 1600 persons, besides nearly eighty relieved by the Rev. Dr. T. W. Smyth. He is the minister of the Marbeuf Church, appointed shortly before the siege, with the charge of all British subjects in Paris, authorised by the Bishop of London, and approved by Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador. His systematic domiciliary visitations in person, aided by two ladies, Miss Ellen Sparks and Miss

Annette Sparks, were completely effectual to prevent deception among the applicants to the committee. He, moreover, took up small cases of mixed or doubtful nationality, which were relieved from a special fund, the Cave-Smyth fund, under his own management; and this fund was also made useful, in cases of peculiar suffering, under attacks of smallpox or other diseases, to supplement the relief granted by the committee. Since the surrender of Paris, from Feb. 28 to April 20, seventeen persons have been sent to England, and 101 persons have been entirely supported by Dr. Smyth; while 122 persons, recipients of relief from the British Charitable Fund, have received during this period additional assistance from the Cave-Smyth fund on account of illness or other incidental causes of distress, principally in cases of doubtful nationality or mixed blood. It need scarcely be said that Dr. Smyth is still in Paris, continuing zealously his active work of charity; but his colleagues of the British Charitable Fund Committee, Dr. Charles Shrimpton, the Hon. Alan Herbert, Dr. J. Rose Cormack, and Mr. Richard Wallace, presented to him, at the end of the German siege, a testimonial gift. It consists of a handsome clock, mounted in black marble, above which is a bronze statuette, copied from Michael Angelo's figure of Lorenzo dei Medici at Florence, sometimes called "Il Penseroso." It bears in gold letters on bronze plates an inscription recording Dr. Smyth's "unwearied attendance on the English in Paris during a period of unparalleled suffering."

The first metropolitan volunteer brigade field-day of the present season was held, last Saturday, at Wimbledon-common, under the command of Colonel Daubeney, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General of the district, and, both in point of numbers and the instruction imparted, was a decided success.—By the kind permission of Lord Ebury, a brigade field-day of several of the metropolitan volunteer corps, including the Queen's (Westminster), London Scottish, London Rifle Brigade, and other regiments, will be held at his Lordship's seat, Moorpark, on Whit Monday next. Brigade field-days are also being arranged to be held on the same day at Tooting and other open spaces round London.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Earl of Carnarvon moved for some returns as to artillery, and complained that our strength in this arm was much too small. A discussion ensued, in which Lord Northbrook said we were actually stronger in artillery in proportion than Prussia. The Duke of Cambridge defended our position as to artillery. Earl Granville gave the welcome information that a despatch had been received at the Foreign Office announcing the safety of Dr. Livingstone. Supplies had been forwarded to him, and in the mean time Arab traders had relieved his wants. On the motion for the third reading of the Protection of Life and Property (Ireland) Bill, Lord Oranmore suggested that its provisions should be extended to the county of Mayo. The Earl of Kimberley declined to accede to the proposition. After some discussion, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The circumstance that the University Tests Bill was the first measure on the orders on Monday produced a large attendance. When the first two sections of the bill had been sanctioned by the Committee, the Marquis of Salisbury moved a new clause requiring all tutors, professors, &c., to make a declaration that they will teach nothing contrary to the truth as revealed in the Old and New Testaments. The clause was supported by the Bishops of Gloucester and Lincoln, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Beauchamp, and Lord Harrowby, and opposed by the Earl of Kimberley, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of Oxford, Carlisle, and Manchester, Lord Westbury, Lord Lansdowne, and the Duke of Somerset. When their Lordships divided, it was carried by a majority of 571 to 63. An amendment moved by Lord Salisbury on clause 3, excepting the headships of colleges from the operations of the bill, was accepted by a majority of eight. A third amendment, providing that no statute or ordinance requiring membership of the Church of England as a qualification for the holding of any office shall be repealed, except by the authority of Parliament, secured a majority of only two, being carried by 56 to 54. Some other alterations were made in subsequent clauses, but no more divisions were taken.

A bill providing for the confederation of the Leeward Isles (West Indies) was on Tuesday introduced by the Earl of Kimberley; the Workshops Regulation Act (1867) Amendment Bill was read the second time; and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland Bill and the Primitive Methodist Society of Ireland Regulation Bill were passed through Committee. Lord Buckhurst called attention to the case of Mrs. Burgoyne, the widow of the commander of the Captain; and the Earl of Camperdown explained and defended the action of the Admiralty in the matter. He said that the subject of relieving Mrs. Burgoyne from the pecuniary liabilities which she had incurred through the loss of the Captain was under the consideration of the Government.

Their Lordships were principally occupied on Thursday by a discussion arising out of two petitions from merchants and others of Calcutta and Madras, complaining of the financial condition of India, of the Government migrating annually to the hills, that the people of India were not properly represented in the Council, and praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into those grievances, and to apply a remedy. The Marquis of Salisbury, who presented these petitions, said he could not go so far as to move for a Royal Commission, but he most earnestly recommended the subject to the serious consideration of the Government. The Duke of Argyll defended generally the policy of the Indian Government, and said it would be impossible to appoint a Royal Commission that would have to inquire into almost every subject connected with the internal administration of the country. Several bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was not very full yesterday week when Mr. W. H. Smith rose to call attention to the operation of the poor law in the metropolis; but the speech in which he pointed out the defects of the existing system, and the evils which it created, was listened to with deep attention by the hon. members who were present. His motion for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the policy and administration of the law was seconded by Mr. Rathbone and supported by Mr. Fawcett, who entered at length into the history and working of our poor-law system, and expressed a desire that the investigation should be extended to the whole kingdom. Mr. Stansfeld, speaking in a still thinner House, described at great length the improvements which had of late years been introduced into the administration of the poor law, under the auspices of the Poor-Law Board, and, while admitting the advisability and desirability of continuous inquiry into the operations of the system, expressed a decided opinion that the Poor-Law Board—itself a commission—was the proper authority to carry out that work; and this conviction was shared by Sir M. H. Beach. The debate was continued at some length by members on both sides of the House; but at the close, Mr. Smith, yielding to an appeal from Mr. Hibbert, the Secretary of the Poor-Law Board, withdrew his motion. Mr. Bruce assented to Mr. Charley's proposal that a Select Committee should be appointed to inquire into the system of "baby farming." The Income-Tax Bill was read the second time without any opposition, and with but little discussion.

On Monday Mr. Gladstone began the "slaughter of the innocents" by withdrawing the Local Government and Rating Bills, and that portion of the Licensing Bill which relates to licensing proper, and not to the regulation and jurisdiction over public-houses. The Home Secretary, at the instance of Mr. W. Hunt, assented to the suggestion that the several game bills on the table should be referred to a Select Committee. The Income-Tax Bill was then rapidly passed through Committee—the operation occupying about three minutes in the performance. That done, the House proceeded to debate the motion of Colonel Anson, relating to the abolition of purchase, on the order for going into Committee on the Army Regulation Bill. Colonel Anson, in a speech of considerable length, moved a resolution affirming that, if the purchase system is to be abolished, in order to secure the authority of the State over the officers of the army, and in justice to the officers themselves, the regulation value of their commissions ought to be at once returned to them. The motion was seconded by Colonel Barttelot. It was resisted by Captain Vivian, on the ground that the bill as it stands does complete justice to the officers, and to yield that which was asked by the gallant member for Bewdley would saddle the country with an unnecessary burden, and would at the same time give to officers far more than that to which they are entitled. The debate which ensued, and lasted up to midnight, was of a highly technical character, and to the unprofessional auditor presented few features of interest. The result of the division was the rejection of Major Anson's amendment by a majority of 63—250 to 187. After this more than an hour was consumed in a fruitless attempt to get into Committee. The Opposition objected to the Speaker leaving the chair without further discussion, and after five divisions had been taken, all showing majorities

against adjournment ranging from 100 to 60, Mr. Gladstone gave way, and the further progress of the bill was adjourned.

There was a large attendance of members on Tuesday at the hour of public business; and when Mr. Miall submitted his resolution affirming the expediency of disestablishing the Church of England, the benches on both sides were well filled. The hon. gentleman admitted that there was no ground to expect the speedy triumph of his principles; but he reminded the House that the policy which he advocated in 1836 with regard to the Irish Church had been carried out by the Government in 1869. The Church of England, he said, had ceased to be so in fact. Disestablishment was necessary to enable it to do its proper work as a religious body. He asserted that the wage-earning classes in the towns and also in the rural districts were estranged from the Church; and, finally, looking at the probable political conflicts that were impending, he asked the House to frame a policy which would establish religious equality and banish a fertile source of national weakness and discontent. Mr. J. D. Lewis seconded the motion. Mr. Bruce congratulated the hon. member for Bradford on the dispassionate manner in which he had dealt with the question, and trusted the House would adopt the same tone, so that the question might be lifted out of the region of party warfare. He denied that the Government, in abolishing the Irish Church, had intended to indicate their willingness to deal in the same way with the Church of England. The right hon. gentleman opposed the motion, and remarked that in the present state of public feeling it was not desirable to assent to an abstract resolution of this kind. Sir Roundell Palmer, who did justice to the tone and spirit in which the question had been introduced, delivered an eloquent speech in defence of the Church. Mr. Richard and Mr. Watkin Williams supported the motion; which was opposed by Mr. Scourfield and Dr. Ball. Mr. E. A. Leatham defended the motives by which the supporters of the resolution were actuated. Mr. Disraeli freely acknowledged that Mr. Miall, in introducing his resolution, had exhibited intellectual power and maturity of thought which were worthy of the occasion, and that his address had maintained the character of the House of Commons. The existence of an Establishment the right hon. gentleman defended on the ground that it is the recognition by the State of religious opinion in the community; and he asserted that its only opponents are the Dissenters, as the descendants of the Puritans, certain revolutionary philosophers or philosophical revolutionists, and an ultra-sacerdotal party within the Church itself. If we were governed by logic, he admitted that the disestablishment of the English Church must follow that of the Church of Ireland; but as, fortunately, we are governed by rhetoric, he saw no difficulty in escaping that conclusion. Mr. Gladstone said that the subject had been introduced to the notice of the House in a tone that had drawn forth the most just eulogiums from every quarter of the House. He stated, however, plainly enough that the Government intended to oppose the motion; and, while declining to institute any inquisitorial examination of the minds or consciences of his colleagues, announced that he did not intend to limit that opposition to the present moment; nor was he aware that any members of the Government were disposed to treat this as a question of detail with regard to which they were ready to change their opinions to-morrow. He admitted that the leaders of the Nonconformists might shatter the general fabric of the Liberal party; but denied that that was a consideration which ought to operate upon the minds of the Ministry in determining the course which they should pursue with regard to any great national institution. Mr. Miall's reply was confined to a few sentences. At its conclusion the House divided, and the motion was rejected by a majority of 285—374 to 89.

There was a lengthy discussion, on Wednesday, upon the motion for the second reading of the Parliamentary Voters Registration Bill. The measure, which was introduced by Mr. H. R. Brand, seeks to simplify the present mode of preparing the list of voters and to shorten the term of residence necessary to give a qualification. Mr. Pell moved, and Mr. C. S. Read seconded, the rejection of the bill. The Home Secretary supported the second reading, and on a division the measure passed that stage by 151 votes against 135. Mr. Muntz moved the second reading of a bill to confer upon vestries the power of exempting charitable institutions from local rates. A long debate took place upon the provisions of the bill, and Mr. Hibbert and Mr. Stansfeld opposed it on behalf of the Government. A motion for the adjournment of the debate by Mr. Stansfeld was defeated by 117 votes against 84; but the time had elapsed during which a division could be taken upon the bill itself, and the second reading was postponed.

In this House on Thursday Mr. Conolly asked, with reference to a recent statement of the right hon. gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire, that the "pious and venerable Archbishop of Dublin had been excommunicated by the Protestants of Ireland," whether he would qualify that expression so as not to produce the painful impressions it had done among the Protestants of Ireland, and more especially in the Synod now sitting in Dublin. Mr. Disraeli would always be willing to qualify any expressions he might have used in the flow of debate which were shown to be erroneous or exaggerated. The appeal made to him, however, was somewhat vague with respect to the word "excommunicated." He did not suppose that any gentleman would have accepted it as meaning that the offices of the Church had been denied to the venerable prelate. He used the word in the figurative sense, and what he meant to say was that since the dissolution of the connection between Church and State in Ireland he had witnessed with a feeling of some dismay that the section of the Church of Ireland advocating exclusive Protestant views had not treated the Archbishop of Dublin in that manner which his friends had expected or desired; but that, on the contrary, they had censured his conduct, and, so far as words were concerned, had repudiated his authority. He made that statement upon the authority of public documents, and what he believed to be authoritative reports of the proceedings. He begged to state that his expression did not refer to the great body of the Irish Church, and especially not to the Synod. He sympathised with the Synod in their arduous labours, and he thought they had shown great ability and much discretion. The time of the Synod was extremely valuable, and he trusted that in future they would not waste any of its time in passing precipitate resolutions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that, as some doubts had been cast on the course of procedure and the good faith of the Government with regard to the income tax, he would withdraw it and introduce another *de novo*. After a lengthened debate the House went into Committee, and immediately afterwards the Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The spring general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at Willis's Rooms on Friday next.

The annual meeting of the Royal Naval Scripture-Readers' Society was held, at Willis's Rooms, on the 4th inst.—Admiral Lord Clarence Paget in the chair. A resolution was carried expressive of the necessity for increased lay agency in spreading religion in the Navy.

THE FARM.

The heavy thunderstorm which passed over the south of England on Monday last seems to have ushered in another spell of cold, ungenial weather. This variable temperature, from the almost summer heat of the previous week, has retarded vegetation, and the pastures have scarcely as much food as they had ten days ago. Still, there is a thick undergrowth and fair prospects of a good hay crop. Spring corn now requires warmth and a dry time. Throughout the midland counties the wheat plant is very variable; on the heavier land it is patchy and thin from the late frosts and the more recent attacks of wireworm. Many acres have been ploughed up and replaced with barley, so that the area will probably fall considerably under an average. The late dry summers have been especially favourable for the cultivation of the leathery-leaved mangold, of which an unusually large breadth has been put in. Kohl rabi is also increasing in the midland districts. The white frosts, although checking growth, have rendered the soil friable and very admirable for the putting of seed generally. Potatoes have gone in well; large quantities have been forwarded to London and other large towns from Yorkshire; and in the Lothians a large crop was produced last year, so that the starch-mills are this season unusually busy.

Cardiff is to receive the Royal Agricultural Society in 1872, and Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart., was elected president for the ensuing year, at the monthly council of the society, which was largely attended. Over fifty new members were also elected. The education committee regret that more candidates have not come forward, and only about half the number entered presented themselves for examination. Mr. Smith received first prizes, and, with Mr. Ohry, obtained a first-class certificate and life membership. Mr. Minton obtained a second-class certificate.

The Royal Cornwall Agricultural Association hold their show this year at Truro, on June 14 and 15. A large sum is given in prizes, as well as several special premiums and a challenge cup of £60 for the best three-year-old gelding or filly. The entries close on May 17.

The spring season of the London Farmers' Club was brought to a conclusion by a very useful paper, read by Mr. Mechi, entitled "How to Hire and How to Let a Farm." An animated discussion ensued between a number of land agents who were present; and Mr. Mechi strongly recommended a better and more lasting understanding between landlord and tenant. Local taxation was the great subject discussed at the dinner of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, at which Sir Massey Lopes presided.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland have altered the date of their show, for the convenience of the Prince of Wales, from the second to the first week in August, commencing on the 1st and closing on the 4th of the month. The Prince will probably be an exhibitor of sheep, and the show is to be held close to the city, adjoining Ball's Bridge. It is very unfortunate that the week now selected is that in which the Yorkshire society hold their great show at York; and, consequently, crack animals that might have been exhibited at both shows will now have to take their choice. It will also deter many breeders crossing from the north of England. The great Irish spring auctions have gone off very well. The late Mr. Evans's ewes and lambs, low in condition, fetched 56s.; young heifers, £12 each; and springers as high as £25. Mr. W. J. Clyde's fat stock also sold well. Sixty bullocks averaged £24 5s. 6d.; and thirty-two heifers, £21 3s. Ewes fetched 67s. each; and wethers, 70s.

Lord Penryhn's fifty-four shorthorns, sold on the 2nd inst., at Wicken Park, Bucks, by Mr. Strafford, averaged £76 5s. The sale included the Duchess Nancy tribe, numbering fourteen head, which made £108 each. Mr. J. P. Foster gave the highest price, 160 gs., for Dutiful and 150 gs. for Dorothy. Mr. J. J. Stone took Dido for 155 gs. Several lots were bought to go to America. The bulls were, however, the great attractions of the sale. Two Cherry Dukes made respectively 200 gs. (Finlay Dun) and 175 gs. (C. C. Dorner). An Oxford bull fetched only 125 gs. (A. Garfit); Fourth Duke of Grafton, 175 gs. (T. Comber); and second Duke of Wellington, 130 gs. (G. Paine, Essex). Mr. M'Intosh's sale, at Havering Park, the following day, was damped by the introduction of several comparatively half-bred animals into the catalogue. Two high-priced lots helped to swell the £68 average for the forty-five head. Lady Bates 7th, a rich-coloured yearling heifer, of large growth and a pure Bates pedigree, realised 815 gs., and was considered remarkably dear at the price. The Earl of Bechtive was the buyer, after competition from Mr. Larking, who gave 200 gs. for a white "Charmer" heifer calf.

The own sister to the first-prize yearling heifer at Oxford, sold at the show for 500 gs., fetched only 51 gs. (J. W. Wilson); her dam made the same price (C. Sturgeon); and her own brother, a white bull calf, brought but 12 gs. Some Canadian and American buyers clashed at Mr. Christy's large sale, on the 4th, at Boynton Hall, Essex, and gave large prices for several very fine show-heifers. Portalacca made 270 gs., and three own sisters made respectively 160 gs., 145 gs., and 105 gs. Rosolio, a young bull, went for 75 gs., and the sixty-seven head averaged nearly 40 gs. The late Earl of Aylesford's herd sold remarkably well on Tuesday last, the thirty-four head averaging 80 gs. Nine Gwynnes made £128 9s. each. The Earl of Bechtive gave 260 gs. for Princess Gwynne, a yearling; her dam fetching 235 gs.; and Mr. Angerstein paid 300 gs. for Lord Collingham, a yearling bull by the Earl of Dunmore's Second Duke of Collingham.

The Board of Trade accounts for April have been published. The total value of our imports during that month was £29,584,942, being an increase of nearly a million and a half as compared with last year. During the four months of this year the value of our imports has been £105,095,846. Our exports during the month of April were £16,848,442, or about half a million less than last year; but during the four months they have amounted to £63,279,857, which is rather more than the corresponding period of 1870.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society, on the 4th inst.—Warren de la Rue, Esq., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair—Dr. Voelcker delivered a lecture "On the Productive Powers of Soils in Relation to the Loss of Plant-food by Drainage." Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert, throughout a long series of experiments on the growth of wheat, have experienced a great loss of nitrogen. The amount of nitrogen supplied in the manures was greater than that recovered in the increased produce. It appeared to Dr. Voelcker that the nitrogen lost might have passed into the drains, and subsequent investigations proved this to be correct. In whatever form the nitrogen is applied to the soil a large proportion of it is carried off chiefly in the form of nitrates. Besides nitrogen, there pass also sulphuric acid, lime, magnesia, with readiness into the drains, whilst such important constituents of the plant as phosphoric acid and potash are almost entirely retained in the soil.—At the next meeting, on the 18th inst., Mr. R. J. Friswell will read a paper "On a New Double Salt of Thallium;" and Dr. Armstrong one "On a New Benzolic Derivative."

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

MUSICAL STRINGS.

Professor Tyndall, in his third lecture on Sound, given on Thursday week, resumed his illustrations of the properties of vibrating strings by explaining the construction of the monochord or sonometer, an exceedingly valuable apparatus for investigating the sources of musical sounds and the laws of their vibrations. This instrument consists of a long wooden box, having on its top a graduated scale, and near each extremity a bridge, over which a string may be stretched by fastening it at one end and attaching it to a weight at the other. The sonorous waves produced when the string is plucked are not due to the feeble sounds produced by vibrations of the string only, but to their communication through the bridges to the box and the air within it, which thus become the chief sounding bodies. Hence, when strings are employed as sources of musical sounds, they must be associated with surfaces which take up their vibrations and communicate them to the surrounding air; and the goodness of the tone of a harp, violin, or piano very materially depends on the quality of the sound-board. These explanations were also illustrated by a fine-toned violoncello. Professor Tyndall then exhibited the division of musical strings by means of the monochord in various ways. After producing the octave, fifth, and other parts, of the note of a string, he placed riders of blue paper on the nodes or points of rest, and red riders on the ventral segments. When he stopped the string at any part and drew a bow across it, the red riders were thrown off, whilst the blue remained stationary; and when he drew a bow across a tuning-fork attached to a fine platinum wire heated to redness by an electric current, the wire vibrated as a whole; its two ends became vividly red, while the middle was dark; and, when the tension was relaxed, the wire divided itself into dark ventral segments, separated by brilliant nodes. The Professor next proceeded to elucidate the following laws respecting the vibrations of strings: that the rate of vibration is inversely proportional to the length, to the diameter, and to the square root of the density of the string; and is directly proportional to the square root of the stretching weight or tension. He then adverted to the production of harmonic sounds or over-tones by a vibrating body, these being smaller vibrations superposed upon the larger, and mingling with the fundamental tone of the string, giving it what we term "quality," and what the French term "timbre." In conclusion, the Professor illustrated the transference of sound through the air. First, by means of a monochord with two strings. When one was stopped, and a bow drawn across it, a similar musical note to the one produced was emitted by the string at rest; and, second, a flame burning in a glass tube began to sing when the note corresponding to the pitch of the tube was uttered by the Professor's assistant.

RUSSIAN FOLK-LORE.

Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, M.A., at the evening meeting on Friday, May 5, began his discourse on the folk-lore of the Russians with an account of the mythology of the old Slavonians, more especially of the eastern branch, at the time they first settled in Europe. Their chief gods were Svarog, the heavenly firmament (corresponding to the Vedic Dyaus and the Greek Ouranos), a rather quiescent potentate, and his more energetic sons, Ogon, Fire (the Indian Agni), and Dazhbog, the day-god, the Sun. Afterwards the supremacy was given to Perun, the thunder-god, whose name is derived by Slavonic philologists from Parjanya, an epithet of Indra. Besides inferior gods, the old Slavonians worshipped the dead, styling them Roditeli, or parents—answering to the Vedic Pitris, or fathers; and from this ancestor-worship is, probably, derived the belief of the present Russians in the Domovoi, or house-spirit, termed grandfather, the lar familiaris, or hobgoblin, who haunts the house of his descendants, sympathises with their joys and sorrows, and flits, like the Scotch brownie, with the migrating family. The Rusalki, the Russian Undines, or female water-spirits, resemble the elves of the West in many respects, such as in marking the grass with green circles by dancing and in sailing about in eggshells. Closely related to these are the Vodyany, or male water-sprites, and the Lyeshy, or wood-sprite—a kind of satyr, whose voice is heard in the echo, and his laughter in the crackling of forest-boughs. Among other mythological beings mentioned in the Skazki, or stories, Mr. Ralston described the "yaga-baba," a bony old woman, with an iron nose, so long as to pass through the ceiling of her hut, who rides abroad in a mortar, which she propels with a pestle, sweeping away her traces with a broom, and who is recognised by mythologists as the whirlwind, or the spirit of the storm. Other strange creatures mentioned were the immortal Koshchei, who is looked upon as a type of Winter hiding Spring till she is released by the thunder-god; and the seven-headed fiery snake, regarded as a type of the darkness which blots out the light, or of winter which strives to keep back the summer and fine weather. Passing on to the songs of the people, Mr. Ralston alluded to the Kolyadki, or Christmas songs, anciently sung by the old Slavonians in honour of the sun, who after the winter solstice enters upon renewed life; and he adverted to those songs which, long before Christianity was predominant, were devoted, in May, to the resurrection of the dead spring, at a festival which the Church has now transferred to Easter. The midsummer customs common to all the rest of Europe were also noticed, as well as those relating to harvest time—such as leaving patches of corn unreaped and placing bread and corn by their side, and burying flies and expelling blackbeetles on Sept. 1. The great mass of Russian songs was illustrated by the recital of several interesting specimens bearing upon their chief joys and sorrows, such as marriages and funerals; and the lecture was concluded by a reference to the great reforms introduced in Russia by the present Emperor since the emancipation of the serfs in 1863, among the fruits of which will probably be the entire oblivion of the already fading images of the old Slavonic mythology. Mr. William Spottiswoode, the treasurer, was in the chair.

THE REFLECTING TELESCOPE.

Mr. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., in his third lecture on the Instruments used in Modern Astronomy, given on Saturday last, especially considered the principles involved in the construction of the reflecting telescope, which he illustrated by experiments and illuminated diagrams. He began by showing the operation of the law that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection; and then stated that James Gregory, in 1663, proposed the construction of an instrument in which the rays of light of a distant object should be received by a concave parabolic speculum, and, after forming by reflection an image of the object of the focus, should thence diverge and fall upon a smaller concave elliptic speculum of the same focus. The rays would now be reflected by the elliptic speculum so as to form, near the anterior surface of the parabolic speculum, a second image of the object, which might be viewed through an eye-lens placed behind the speculum perforated for the purpose. Gregory could not get his design carried out; and it was reserved for Newton to make the first reflecting telescope, after much reflection on Gregory's ideas and much labour in ex-

periments, which led to various modifications. In December, 1671, he sent the second reflecting telescope to the Royal Society, and that body still possesses the instrument. Mr. Lockyer next described the modifications of this telescope introduced successively by Cassegrain and others; and he exhibited one made by James Short, of Edinburgh, in 1732. In 1774 William Herschel constructed a 5-ft. Newtonian reflector with his own hands, and afterwards made others still larger, till, in 1789, he completed a telescope of 40 ft. focal length and 4 ft. aperture, with which he made his immortal discoveries. To render the object-glasses of telescopes perfect required great improvements in the manufacture of flint glass, and this has been effected by the skill of Guinand, Fraunhofer, Merz, and others; and now object-glasses of 25 in. diameter are made by our own countryman Chance, being nearly three times larger than those made by Fraunhofer early in this century. Mr. Lockyer, in the latter part of his lecture, described the manufacture of the great metallic specula, such as those constituting part of the large telescope of Lord Rosse, composed of very precise proportions of copper and tin. He also explained the various modes of casting and polishing these reflectors, and exhibited a part of the polishing apparatus actually employed by the eminent manufacturer Mr. John Browning.

FORCE AND ENERGY.

Mr. Charles Brooke, F.R.S., began his first lecture, given on Tuesday last, by referring to Aristotle's view of the relations of "dynamis" (force) and "energia" (energy), terms then applied to metaphysics rather than to physics, yet with the same correlation of ideas, and now represented by "potentia" and "actuality," which are the power of producing activity and that which acts. Force was defined as the power of producing energy, and energy as the power of doing work; and among other examples of the way in which potential energy becomes actual, Mr. Brooke referred to gunpowder before and after ignition, and to raised vapour, which descends as rain and forms rivers with motive power. The ambiguity of such terms as the force of inertia, the force of percussion, and the centrifugal force was exposed; and the transmission of energy with and without the intervention of force was exhibited by ivory balls and putty, and by a row of glass balls. The principle of the conservation of energy was enunciated as implying that actual energy cannot be created or annihilated by man; and that when once it has been developed in matter, it can only be transferred in some form to other matter. As examples of the diffusion of energy, Mr. Brooke referred to a falling stone, and to a bullet striking a target. Light and heat, electricity and magnetism, now recognised forms of energy, he said, were formerly held to be material yet imponderable, when the theory of electric and magnetic fluids was maintained. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to experimental illustrations of the correlation of the various forms of energy:—1, The interchange of dynamic and thermic energy, exemplified in the steam-engine, where the difference between heat imparted to steam and that which results from its subsequent condensation is the thermic equivalent of work done in and by the machine; 2, the interchange of dynamic and electric energy, shown in the dynamo-electric machines of Holtz, Wheatstone, Siemens, and Ladd; 3, the interchange of thermic and electric energy, shown in the thermo-electric machine; 4, the interchange of light and magnetic energy, shown by Mrs. Somerville's magnetising a needle by placing it in the violet ray of the solar spectrum; and, 5, the interchange of heat and light, exemplified in the increase of heat when the light was diminished, and the reverse, in a Bunsen's burner, and by the production of light in platinum when introduced into the focus of the invisible extra red rays of the spectrum. In concluding, Mr. Brooke said that, as the dynamic nature of electricity is proved by the interchange of dynamic and thermic energy, the replacement of matter by energy or mere motion is inconceivable.

Professor Huxley will give a discourse on Bishop Berkeley and the Metaphysics of Sensation on the next Friday evening meeting, May 19.

NEW BOOKS.

Fifteen years ago! Why, events have marched with such rapidity that it seems ages ago. Fifteen years ago the general belief was that they managed nearly everything best in France; now the superiority is supposed to rest with Germany. Fifteen years ago we were recommended to remodel our military organisation according to the French plan; now, as it seems to be taken for granted that we are incapable of originating a decent system for ourselves, we are called upon to follow the Prussian fashion. Fifteen years ago France had an Emperor, whose inscrutable wisdom was popularly represented to be so prodigious that he was dubbed the Sphinx, and whose power was understood to be so irresistible that he was called the arbiter of Europe; now a hearing can be obtained by whosoever will maintain that he and his intellectual gifts were always overrated, and that to end as a spectacle for cockneys at Chisellhurst is an appropriate close of a career which began with the ridiculous incident of the tame eagle. Fifteen years ago Austria was considered at least as formidable as Prussia; but we have seen the former crumpled up by the latter in the course of a few weeks. Fifteen years ago we were ourselves performing a part in a great military drama; and our performance was sometimes magnificent, said a French marshal, but it was not war. To that ever memorable but, from a certain point of view, antiquated epoch of the Crimean War our attention is once more drawn through the publication of *Camp Life: as seen by a Civilian*; a personal narrative, by George Buchanan, A.M., M.D. (Glasgow: James Maclehose). The book is new, then; but its contents were written fifteen years ago, and refer to matters which, important as they were at the time, are not likely to be found treated of at any length in a new and enlarged edition of Sir Edward Creasy's "Decisive Battles," and have left but one permanent trace of their effects. And that single trace is discernible in the order of nurses of which Miss Florence Nightingale was the foundress. Closely connected with nursing is doctoring; and it was in his capacity of doctor that our author, a civilian, was admitted for six months into her Majesty's service, and was enabled to keep the journal which forms the nucleus of his volume. For fifteen years his manuscript was passed about from friend to friend, was so invariably commended, and, as might have been expected, was being gradually reduced to such a state of dilapidation that the only liberal course open to the author was to call in the aid of print and admit the public to a share of the gratification heretofore confined to the circle of intimate acquaintance. Of Constantinople and the Bosphorus, of the Crimea and Scutari, of Therapia and the Dardanelles, of encampment and excursions, and of the journey homewards by way of Malta, the author gives a well-written, entertaining, and interesting account, distinguished by so much novelty as is attributable to his somewhat novel position.

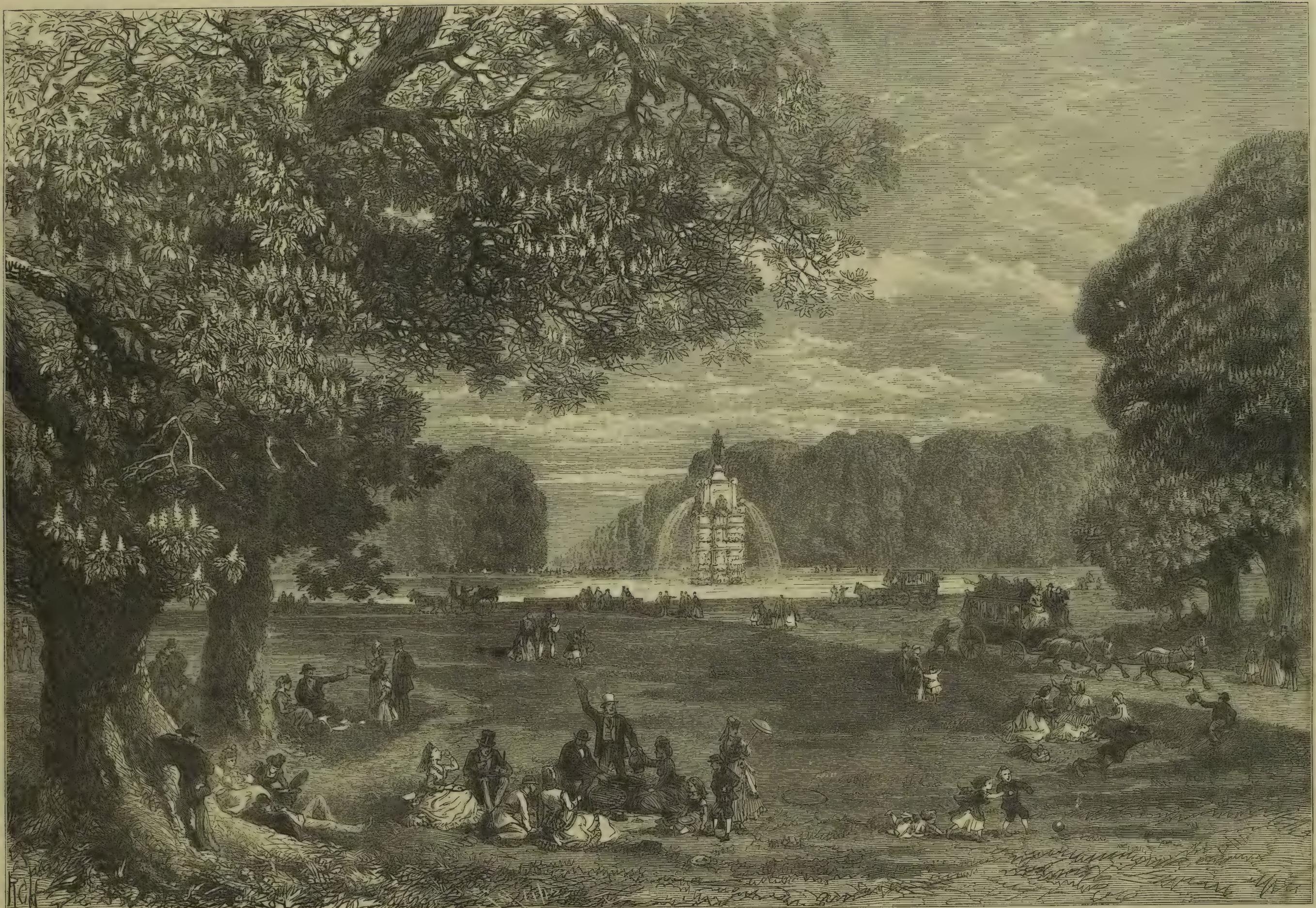
Mention of the Crimean War so forcibly suggests a contrast

between past and present France that the mind naturally reverts to her most recent triumphs, amongst which may assuredly be reckoned the Suez Canal; for the personal success of M. Lesseps was regarded by none, perhaps, more than by himself as a victory won by the French nation in the teeth of scientific antagonists. At the opening of the great waterway many nations were, by their representative, assembled; and the most prominent place was assigned to France, both by right of her nationality and of her representatives. For the Empress Eugénie was there for France, and she was the observed of all observers. By her side was that Crown Prince of Prussia, who, in less than a year was to deal the first knock-down blow to the exultant French empire. That scene alone, where the unconscious victim smiles at the cordial congratulations of the unconscious executioner, is enough to invest with magic influence the story which is told in *A New Sea and an Old Land*, by W. G. Hamley (William Blackwood and Sons). But the author, a gallant Colonel of Engineers, had fortunately completed, there is reason to believe, his description some time previously to the catastrophe which has overtaken the French nation, so that his narrative is not disfigured by any sombre lugubriousness. On the contrary, it is almost extravagantly gay; at anyrate, it is lively enough, on the whole, to suit the most hilarious. Perhaps the introductory chapter may, for the first few pages, wear such an aspect of archaeological and historical severity as to alarm the patron of light literature; but perseverance will be agreeably rewarded, for even wholesome instruction is wrapped up in or succeeded by something piquant and pleasant. There are seven chapters and seven illustrations; and the former and the latter are in as harmonious agreement as the members of a happy family. In the first chapter you read chiefly about Cheops and other ancient Egyptian worthies; in the second "about getting out of the smoke"; in the third "about the opening of the Suez Canal"; in the fourth "about the voyage from Ismailia to Suez"; in the fifth "about the sights of Cairo"; in the sixth "about what the old Egyptians knew"; and in the seventh "about what the old Egyptians lived and died." In some of the chapters the author adopts the epistolary style, which is eminently fitted for his manner of telling what he has to tell.

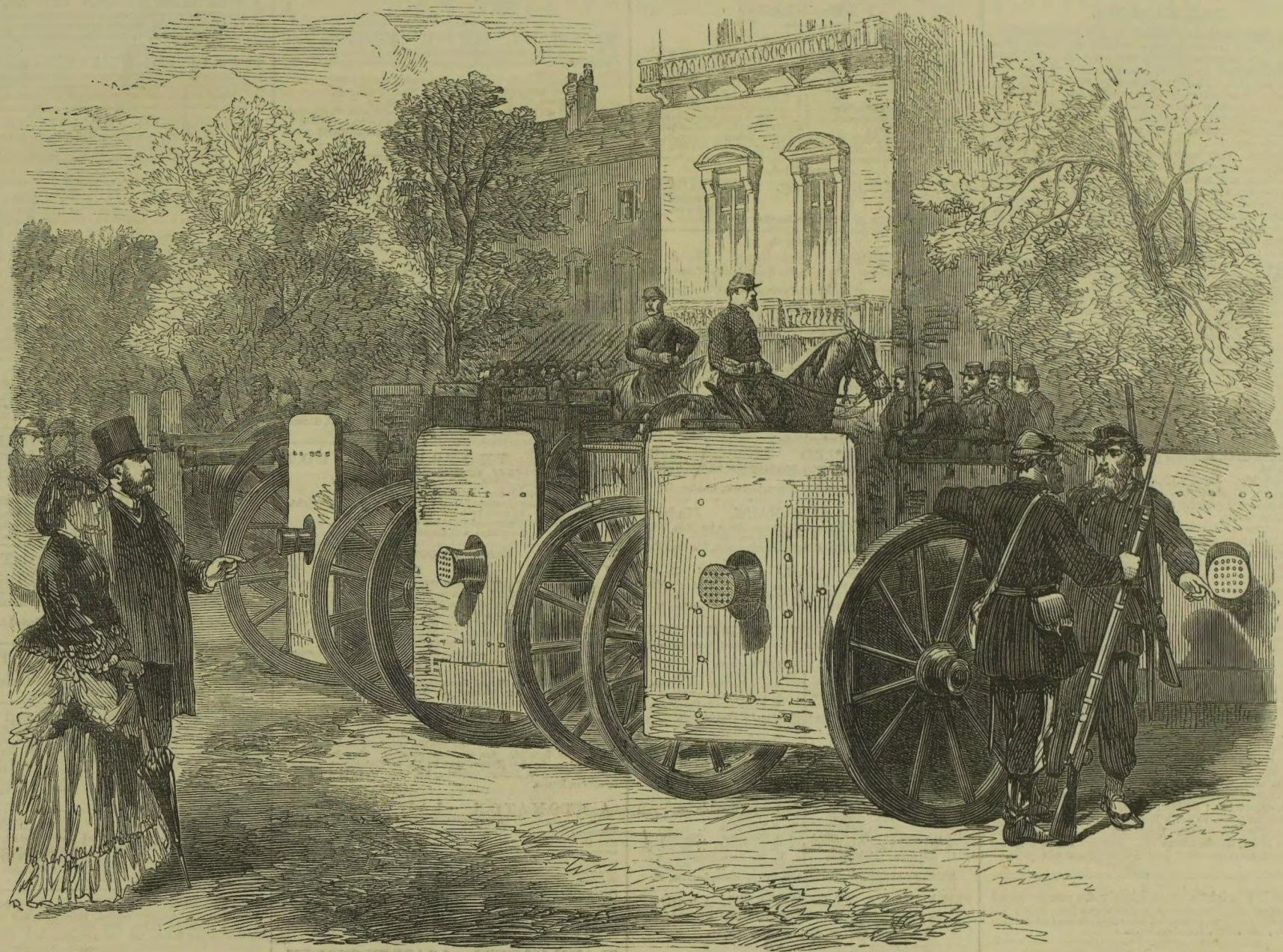
Blind leaders of the blind are, no doubt, in most matters unworthy of trust; but a little work just published—*The Education and Employment of the Blind*, by T. R. Armitage, M.D. (Hardwicke)—shows that in some educational matters they are far more trustworthy than those possessed of sight. The work is, in the main, an account of the result arrived at on the much-vexed question of the best alphabet for embossed reading and writing by the Executive Council of the British and Foreign Blind Association, of which Dr. Armitage is the honorary secretary. First, we have an account of the introduction and gradual development of embossed reading and writing, which is followed by suggestions for remedying the present unsatisfactory state of things. The opinions embodied in the suggestions have been arrived at by long and careful investigation. It appears that the members of the executive council are all partially or entirely blind, and are required to be acquainted with at least three embossed systems. The conclusions arrived at by this body of blind gentlemen are that the Roman alphabet—the pet system of almost all sighted patrons of the blind—is altogether unsuited for finger reading, and that the only system at present in use which is capable of being generally employed with advantage for the purposes of reading, writing, and musical notation is that invented by M. Braille, formerly a pupil of the Paris School for the Blind. Other subjects of great interest to the blind are treated in this little work.

The following is a list of new books received, some of which claim more particular notice:—"Memoir of Charles Mayne Young, Tragedian," by the Rev. Julian Young, Rector of Ilmington, two volumes (Macmillan); "Three Years' Slavery Among the Patagonians," by A. Guinnard, translated by C. S. Cheltnam (Bentley); "Shoemakers' Village," by Henry Holbeach, two volumes (Strahan and Co.); "Natural History of British Butterflies," by Edward Newman, F.L.S., F.Z.S. (Tweedie); "Elementary Handbook of Physics," by W. Rossiter, and "Introductory Text-Book of Zoology," by Dr. H. Alleyne Nicholson (W. Blackwood and Sons); "The True Story of Louis Napoleon's Life," by Samuel Phillips Day; "The Family Guide to Brussels," by J. R. Scott (E. Stanford); "The English Colonisation of America in the Seventeenth Century," by Edward D. Neill, United States Consul at Dublin (Strahan and Co.); "Tales of the North Riding," by Stephen Yorke, in two volumes (Smith, Elder, and Co.); "The Next Generation," by John Francis Naguire, M.P., a tale in three volumes (Hurst and Blackett); "History of Painting in North Italy," by J. A. Croce and G. B. Cavalcaselle, in two volumes (Murray); "Lyrical Poems," by F. T. Palgrave (Macmillan); "Eucharis, a Poem," by F. Reginald Statham ("Francis Reynolds"), published by Longmans; "Life and Times of John Wesley," by the Rev. L. Tyerman, vol. 3 (Hodder and Stoughton); "Othello," French translation from Shakespeare, by the Chevalier de Chatelain (T. H. Lucy); "St. Ronan's Well," Centenary Edition of the Waverley Novels (A. and C. Black); "Bell's English Poets," Chaucer, vol. 6 (Griffin and Co.); "Echoes from Cricket-Fields," by Frederick Gale (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); "Peeps at the Far East," or a Visit to India, by Norman McLeod, D.D. (Strahan and Co.); "The Lady Shakerley," being the Record of the Life of a Good and Noble Woman," a Cheshire Story, by One of the House of Egerton (Hurst and Blackett); "English and Scotch Historical Ballads, edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, for the Use of Schools," by Arthur Milman, M.A. (Longmans); "Ralph the Heir," by Anthony Trollope, in three volumes (Hurst and Blackett); "Songs of the Sierras," by Joaquin Miller (Longmans); "Pioneers and Founders," or Recent Workers in the Missionary Field, by Charlotte M. Yonge (Macmillan and Co.) "The Defence of Paris, narrated as it was Seen," by Thomas Gibson Bowles, Special Correspondent of the *Morning Post* (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston); "Guide-Book to the Canadian Dominion," by Harvey Philpot, with Preface by Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P. (Stanford); "The Canadian Dominion," by Charles Marshall (Longmans); "Life of Milton, in Connection with the History of His Time," by Professor David Masson (Macmillan); "The Red River Expedition," by Captain G. L. Huyshe (Macmillan); "Memoir of Daniel Maclise, R.A.," by W. Justin O'Driscoll (Longmans); "Harry Disney, an Autobiography," by Atholl de Walden, three volumes (Tinsley); "Madame la Marquise," by the Author of "Altogether Wrong" (Tinsley); "A Practical Interpretation of the Revelation of St. John," by the Rev. Dr. Huntingford (Bickers and Son); "Violet Rivers," "The Standard-Bearer," "The Swedish Singer," (W. R. Nimmo); "Travels of a Pioneer of Commerce in Pigtail and Petticoat," an Overland Journey from China towards India, by T. T. Cooper (Murray).

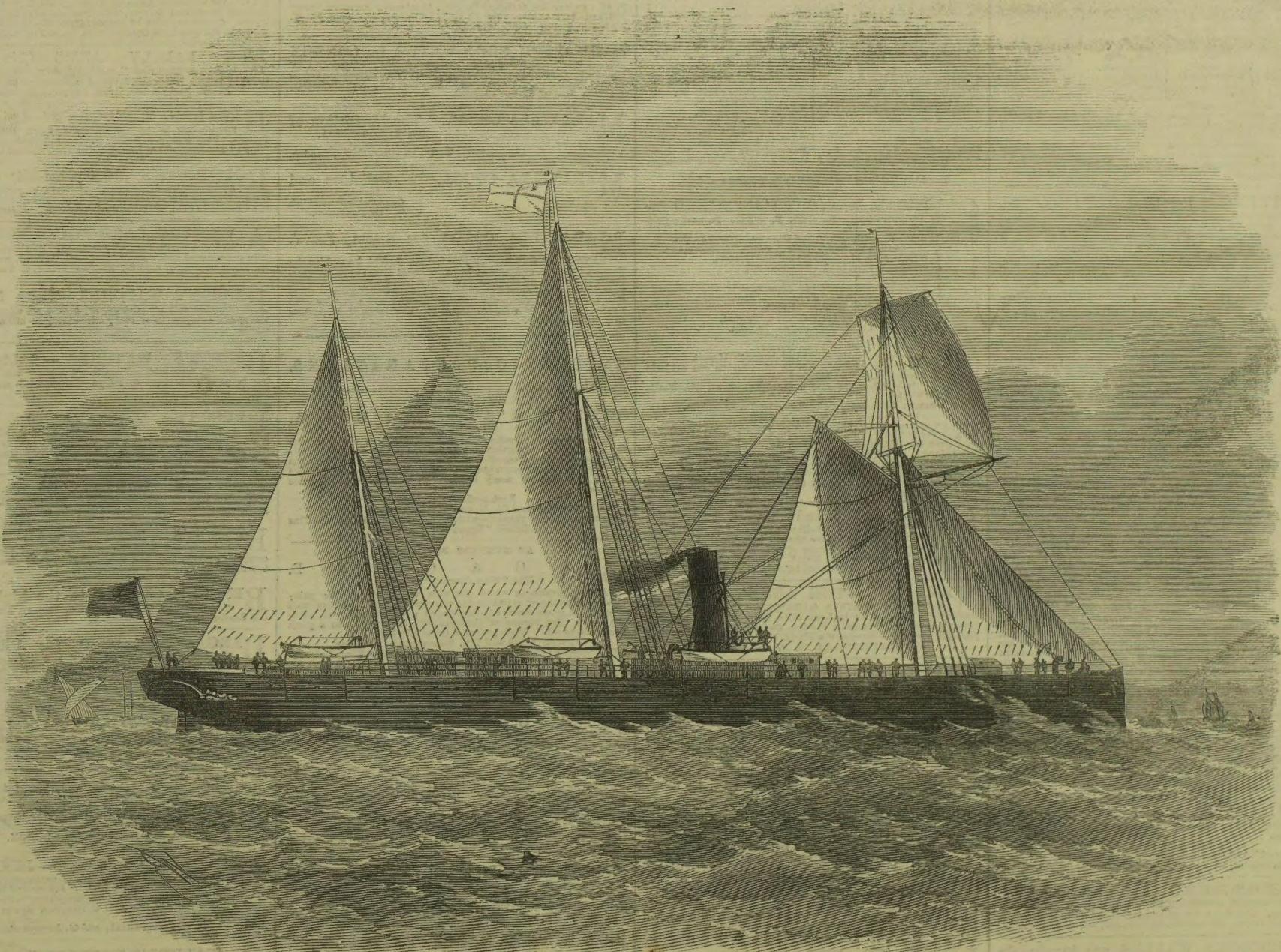
Mr. J. C. Chamberlayne has presented £2000 to the town of Stow-on-the-Wold for the purpose of a water supply.



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